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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

MARCH ON THE FARM.

Preparing for the Busy Season.—The wise farmer improves the rough days in March to mature plans for the future, knowing very well if he does not, when the time for action comes he cannot give that time for deliberate thought, necessary to avoid false steps. It is none too soon to decide what crops are to be grown on each field, and the kind and quantity of fertilizers it is best to purchase. If any experiments are to be tried they should be carefully considered, that they may not be entered upon without a well matured plan.

Mending Tools.—If this work has not already been done it shou'd be attended to at once, for nothing tries one's patience so much as to find a tool out of order, when business is so driving that there is not time to spare to repair it. Parts of tools that require frequent renewing should be kept in duplicate. To break a plough point in the busy season and have to wait to send to the city for another, because an extra one has not been kept, is not only very annoying but it sometimes seriously interferes with the work of planting. The farmer should always keep on hand a small stock of various size carriage bolts to replace any that are lost, and to mend any unlooked for break in his tools. A small bolt put in in season sometimes prevents a serious breakdown.

Care of Stock.—Cows that are soon to come in should receive careful and regular attendance. Over-feeding with rich food should be avoided, but good sweet nutritious food should be given, that their health be kept in the best condition; nor should it be forgotten that they should have some exercise, as well as good light and air, and pure water.

Sheep that are dropping their lambs require close attention, the least neglect often proves fatal. While sheep need protection from cold storms and winds they will not bear confinement as well as many other animals; they should therefore be provided with a spacious shed, open to the south, where they can stand in the sun and have good air, and yet be protected from the cold winds in fair weather, and kept dry during storms. Early lambs command prices so high that it pays to provide quarters so comfortable, that lambs coming the first of March will grow as fast as those that come the first of April, kept under ordinary conditions.

Early Chickens.—If one has a good warm sunny place hens should be set this month for early chicks, but if not, better wait until next month, for to attempt to raise early chicks without good quarters, is to invite a failure. March is usually a windy month, and young chicks when compelled to stand in exposed places, not only will not grow, but as a rule will die.

Cutting Scions.—Cherry and plum scions should be cut this month, and in fact apple and pear scions that are to be set in May had better be cut the last of the month. To keep scions well they should be packed away in a cool cellar, or they may be packed in moist sand and stored in any cool place. Some keep them by inserting one end in the ground leaving the other end exposed to the weather; they will keep in this way, but we prefer to pack them away in some secure place. Care should always be taken to keep each variety by itself, and have it plainly marked that there may be no mistake.

Purchasing Trees.—If an orchard is to be set, the trees should be selected early and purchased from reliable parties. With the many reliable nurserymen which we now have, there is no excuse for purchasing trees of unreliable men, who have no fixed abiding place. Never purchase trees because the price is low, but purchase because they are good; if the price be low, so much the better, but a poor tree is dear at any price.

Good Seed.—Too much cannot be said in urging the purchase of good seed; it is bad enough to lose a crop because of the unfavorable state of the weather when the seed is germinating, but to lose a crop because the seed is worthless, is not only a great pecuniary loss, but it is very trying to a man's good nature, often stirring up a feeling that some one ought to be reprimanded, if not legally punished. The best safeguard is to purchase seed in time to test it in the house.

The Hot Bed.—For early plants the hot bed should be started. Success requires good bottom heat, a covering over the glass of mats every cold night to protect the plants from frost, constant watchfulness to keep the plants well watered and to raise and lower the sash at just the right time. Sometimes a single hour's neglect to raise the sash proves fatal to the plants by overheating. He who starts a hot bed should first count the cost of watching it; if his business takes him away from home most of the time, he had better abandon the project until later in the season, or arrange to have some one at home to attend to it. The latter part of the month a hot bed may be started that can usually be attended to mornings and nights, and made to do very well.

Farm Fences.—The last part of March is often a good time to look after the fences. When the weather will permit it, it is best to improve the time in mending up the fences, because it is a work that must be done before the spring work is over, and if not done now, must be done at a season when the work is more driving. On some farms the work of repairing fences is quite an item of expense. Where the fences are built of wood there is always more or less to reset every year, and much that needs to be staked up. Where the farms are enclosed with stone walls there is not that constant outlay for materials to build with, but there is always considerable labor required to relay portions of the walls, and constant watchfulness to keep the stones picked up that fall from the top. Good fences are among the things that every farmer should strive for; they prevent loss of valuable crops, keep the cattle from becoming breachy, and what is still more important, keep neighbors in a happier state of mind.

Correspondence.

"WOODEN SILOS."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Mr. Hersey stated to me that I was doing the farmers a great injury to encourage building Wooden Silos, as they would not keep ensilage well—that it would decay all around the sides. Now, I would like to ask who knows best? those who have them, or Mr. Hersey who has none? I have one that keeps rye and oats perfectly. I persuaded a young man to put one in two years ago, and he liked it so well that he put another one in last summer, and thinks they are wonderful things even if they are made of wood. My friend C. has one which has kept it well. If you find decay around the outside make up your mind that it was not trod well. As it is now an assured fact that the silo has come to stay, and a cement one will last a life time, I should advise that as the cheapest and best.

L. W. CURTIS, M. D.

Globe Village, Feb. 10th., 1883.

"ENSILAGE."

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

As I am as much interested in Ensilage as Dr. Curtis can be, I wish to express my regret at the statement he makes in your last issue. He says:

"You will remember last fall I offered to pay Mr. Hersey his expenses if he would come to my place and see my corn, if it did not weigh over 40 tons to the acre. He came and was well satisfied to pay his own expenses. I am positive I had at the rate of over 50 tons to the acre. I expected he would note the fact in the *Ploughman.*

A gentleman remarked to me that if it had not weighed 40 tons we should have heard about it long before this."

We can all see from the foregoing that Dr. Curtis's statement of weight is an "Estimate," or what is commonly called among farmers, "an Ensilage story." As I have as good a right to "*guess*" as he has, I conclude that the land on which it grew was not measured, and that his statement like others that have thrown discredit on the system, is wide of the mark. The highest estimate of the amount of Ensilage that is possible to the acre is calculated by Goffart at 40 tons; the recent Ensilage convention, though they unveiled a statue of the distinguished Frenchman, did not accept this statement, but Dr. Curtis is willing to guess twenty-five per cent better. Indeed the general opinion of the Ensilage convention seemed to put the highest amount of corn fodder to the acre at 25 tons, and from that down to ten tons.

Dr. Ormeston stated his crop to be 12 1-2 tons to the acre, actual weight.

Mr. Strong of Golden Spring on six measured acres grew 65 tons actual weight.

I. M. Brugler of New Brunswick, had 353 tons on 26 acres, or a little more than 13 1-2 tons to the acre, and as I have before stated no one of the enthusiasts who prefer estimate to weight ventured to claim over 25 tons to the acre. The farmers above named were all in its favor, as a convenient auxiliary in farming, but the early claims of enormous crops, and increased nutrition from fermentation, &c., so freely made a few months ago were not heard. Does it not thus appear, in the light of the results of the Ensilage congress that Mr. Hersey's opinions are sustained by actual experiment of those interested in the silo system.

Boston, Feb 27, 1883. I. M.

AN EARLY CROP OF PEAS.

[American Agriculturist.]

There are two distinct classes of peas; those with small round seeds, the others with much larger, irregularly shaped peas, the surface of which is wrinkled. The wrinkled, seeded, or marrow peas, are as much better than the other as sweet corn is superior to field corn. The round peas, while not so good, are much hardier and earlier than the others. Unless the soil is warm, and they germinate quickly, wrinkled peas will decay before they can come up. The round peas are vastly better than no peas, and are very acceptable to the others. To have early peas, they must be sown early—the earlier the better. After the soil has thawed for for the first four inches, even if it is solid below, sow peas. If the ground was manured and plowed last autumn, all the better; if not, select the richest available spot, and open a drill four inches deep. Peas should be covered deeper than most other seeds. For varieties, the Early Kent is one of the best; it has almost as many names as there are dealers. Daniel O'Rourke is one of the names of a good strain of this pea. Carter's First Crop is another good variety, and every spring, new extra early sorts, are sent from England, which usually turns out to be the old Early Kent, with a new name. The peas should be sown in the bottom of the drill rather thickly, at least one every inch, and at first covered with about an inch of soil. It is well to put about four inches of coarse stable manure over the rows; this is to be left on in cold days, but when it is sunny and warm, pull it off with the rake, and let the sun strike the soil over the peas, replacing it at night. When the peas sprout, gradually cover them with fine warm soil, placing the coarse manure over them as needed, until the covering of soil reaches the level of the surface. If a ridge of soil, a few inches higher than the peas, be drawn up on each side of the row, it will greatly protect them from the cold winds. When the plants are a few inches high, draw some fine soil up to them, and stick in the brush. When the soil becomes dry and warm, the main crop of wrinkled peas may be sown.

☞ An American cheese bore away the prize of a silver medal at the late great cattle and dairy show at Birmingham, England. The prize cheese was one of the largest ever made, weighing three fourths of a ton. It came from Iowa.

☞ The Navajo Indians in Arizona have 900,000 sheep and 200,000 goats the result of an investment of $30,000 made in their behalf by the government three or four years ago.

Questions & Answers.

☞ All questions to the Editor, desiring answer through the *Ploughman*, should be accompanied by full name of the correspondent.

BREAKING AND TRAINING COLTS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I would like to inquire through the *Ploughman* how to break and train a stallion colt (18 months old) and how to break him of nibbling or biting harness or clothes, and is it injurious for them to stand on stable manure? A. E. H.

P. S. Also, best time for castration.

Feb. 3, 1883.

It is impossible to tell a man how to break a colt in the space we can give to answer a question. It will be much safer to put him into the hands of some capable person, such as can be found in most country neighborhoods. In breaking or training he will also be taught good manners, and in the serious business of life will give up the coltish tricks of biting and nibbling at harness and clothes. If you insist on doing your own training there is an excellent chapter of advice in Murray's Perfect Horse. You must exercise great self-control and patience and make no sudden motions. Horses should stand on a clean, dry floor, *always.*

The best time for castration is as early as possible—never let a colt remain entire after he is two years old.—[ED.

WHITE PINE SHAVINGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you please give your opinion in answer to the following question?

Are white pine shavings injurious or beneficial to manure, when used as bedding for cattle or horses? As we are at present situated they are the cheapest form of bedding we can use, but we do not feel quite sure whether it is best to do so or not.

Respectfully yours, SUBSCRIBER.

Grafton, Feb. 18, 1883.

White pine shavings when mixed with manure in moderate quantities do not appear to injure crops. For orchards they prove very beneficial, even when applied in large quantities if used as a mulch. If to be ploughed or harrowed in for hoed crops the shavings should not be used too liberally for bedding, but only enough to absorb the liquids and keep the cattle clean. It is thought by some that the resinous substance in pine shavings is injurious to vegetation, but if it is, we have never been able to discover it, although we have used them in large quantities, and applied them in various ways. To have them decompose rapidly they should be applied near the surface, where they will get moisture, air and heat; in such position they will become very thoroughly decomposed in a single year, but if covered six or eight inches deep it will require six or eight years to decompose them, if permitted to remain undisturbed. When thoroughly decomposed shavings make a good fertilizer, especially for orchards.—[ED.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG PIGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Will you please let me know through the *Ploughman* what is the most profitable way to keep young pigs till the time of fattening, when there is no mill in the neighborhood where sweepings can be obtained?

Very truly yours, P.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1883.

Young pigs may be kept very cheap by turning them out to pasture as soon as the grass gets started; if they have plenty of grass they will require but very little corn to keep them growing. For winter feed sugar beets make a very cheap feed, and with a very little corn will carry a stock of pigs through the winter in good condition. In the vicinity of cities many pigs are kept very cheap on swill collected in the city; but the odor of this is such as to make it a nuisance when fed out near the dwelling house. When pigs are to be fed on this they should be fed at least 100 rods from any dwelling.

Pigs may be fed very cheap during the autumn and first part of winter, by boiling equal quantities of apples and small potatoes, and mixing with them 15 per cent. of shorts.

—[ED.

CHEMICAL MANURE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Several farmers in this vicinity are making a beginning in the way of the home manufacture of chemical manure, somewhat after the plan suggested by Dr. Nichols in his Barn Floor Lecture. They have purchased a quantity of Muriate of Potash to be used as part of a combination for potatoes.

In to-day's *Ploughman* there appears an extract from a paper read before the Waltham Farmer's Club, in which the statement is made that Muriate of Potash should not be used for the potato, as the Chlorine it contains dissolves the starch of the tubers and renders them watery and of a dark color. Will the *Ploughman* please inform us if this statement has been so well confirmed by science and experience as to make it unadvisable for us to use our purchase as intended? B.

Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 10, 1883.

The farmer who is to rely principally on commercial fertilizers to manure his crops needs to step with caution, or he will be very likely to waste his money; but if he is to rely principally on barn manure, and is to use commercial fertilizers only as an aid, a very little knowledge of chemical compounds will enable him to prepare and apply fertilizers to good advantage.

If the potatoes are to be manured principly with barn manure, and the compound of bone and potash is to be applied as an aid, there will be but little danger of injury to the potatoes, unless it is applied so as to come in direct contact with the growing potatoes before it has mingled with the soil. When bone and potash is to be applied to the land, it is a good practice to mix them together a week before using; it should be done under cover, slightly moistened and well covered with dry muck, or fine loam, to keep the ammonia from escaping. Prepared in this way and spread broadcast, there is but little danger of injuring the potato unless too large quantities are applied. Barn manure when applied in very large quantities will affect the quality of the potato, making it strong as well as watery. —[ED.

☞ Ten million dollars are invested in the dairy interests of the United States. The products from this capital reach the magnificent sum of $26,000,000.

THE SOUTH SHORE FARMERS' CLUB.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

The South Shore Farmers' Club met a Agricultural Hall, Marshfield, on Thursday, the 15th inst., the president, Lysander S. Richards, in the chair. The morning session was occupied by a discussion of bad drainage in the vicinity of wells. The Secretary, F. B. Devereux, spoke of the great amount of injury brought about by drinking water from wells where sink drains barn yard liquids percolated through the soil and found its way into the well close at hand; barn manure and sink drains should be four times the distance of the depth of the well therefrom.

Nathan Phillips 2d, said that he had dug and stoned a great many wells, and from his experience he should dig a well in the most convenient place, whether it was close to a sink drain or in a barn yard. If the well was cemented a foot or two below the surface, there could be no impure matter pass into the well, for the backing of stone around the well down its entire depth is two feet thick, and that serves as a drain for the liquids to pass down, not into the well, but outside of it. He said he would dig and stone a well close to a sink drain or barn yard and warrant it for ten years not be injured in the least by the liquids from the manure or sink drains. He stated that no signs of any manurial properties could be detected more than a foot below the surface; that the soil was as clear at that depth as elsewhere, and was not worth a cent more for fertilizing purposes. Nearly all the farmers sustained Mr. Phillips' argument, but F. B. Devereaux and L. S. Richards took the opposite view, and that facts were stubborn things, that two great a human slaughter had been made by poisoning the blood in drinking the water from wells, in too close proximity to barn yards and sink drains. Mr. Devereux stated that two cases of blood poisoning among the horses on the Webster farm the past summer, was caused by drinking impure water from a well near the barn yard, and as soon as the cause was removed, the horses soon recovered.

After the picnic lunch at noon, the question for the day, "The Dairy," was opened. There were some fine specimens of butter on exhibition on the table, notably from Chas. O. Ellms, John F. Hatch, Luther Thomas, Clift Rodgers, David Brown and others. John F. Hatch practised feeding cows three times a day and watering twice. He did not believe in watering but once, thought they hurt themselves in drinking too much cold water. He had some cows that would drink all at one time, and only once a day if he would let them, but he would not allow them to do it. Most of the farmers present believed in feeding three times a day. L. S. Richards had practised feeding only twice a day with as good results as when feeding three times. Luther Thomas found on investigating the cause of his milk and butter tasting bitter in summer, that it was due to his cows eating arnica blossoms, sometimes called late dandelions. Charles Peterson said it was dangerous to give cows turnips just before calving. He had killed a good many calves by doing it, causing premature births. He stated that one year while running the Webster Farm for Daniel Webster, he was directed by Mr. Webster to give the cows two bushels of turnips a day each, a bushel in the morning and another at night, with the following result: seventeen calves were dropped dead. In reply to a question whether a half peck at a time would not be beneficial, he said that he thought that it would be an injury, for it injures the appetite of a cow, and takes the place of other food which the cow would eat to greater advantage. He gives his cows two quarts of cotton seed meal a day, and coarse salt meadow hay; thinks the cotton seed meal with coarse hay is as good as English hay alone, and some thought the ration as good as English and Indian meal. He considered one quart of cotton seed meal equal to two of Indian meal and to three quarts of shorts.

Among those farmers who enlightened the audience with an account of their experience were, H. D. Northey of Scituate, J. O. Sampson of So. Scituate, S. C. Stetson, F. B. Devereux, David Brown of Marshfield, Bailey Chandler of Duxbury, and others.

The following paper was read by Charles O. Ellms of Scituate:

"The main thing in butter making is pure food, clean keeping and a clean pure milk room. As soon as I get a pail of milk from the cows I take it to the Cooley creamer and strain it into the cans, the cover is placed on them and held by the hand as the can is submerged in the water; I place the cross bars over the top to keep the covers from rising, as thereby the water would get into the milk. The cover is a pan inverted, as it goes down it carries air which stops the water. I let it stand from 12 to 24 hours; if you have ice 12 hours will do. You want to reduce the temperature of the milk as soon as possible to 45 degs., and the nearer you get to that point the more butter you obtain. I have not used ice for the last two years; I use water from the well every day, about 51 deg. I use more cans that way but do not have them full; using ice you can fill the cans full. Some will say that milk fresh from the cow has all the animal odor and will not do to be put under cover so soon. There is no animal odor, only when a concentration of filth has polluted the milk. A prominent physician of Boston used to come to my barn when on his summer vacation and I would milk into a tumbler for him to drink; he never complained of animal odor. The cold water around the can cools the milk, and whatever particles of odor or steam, goes to the air space above under the cover, thence in the water, and cannot return as long as the water is cold. The cans are 20 inches deep and 8 inches across; there is a glass in the upper part to see the thickness of the cream, at the lower part a guage and faucet to let the milk off. There is usually from five to six inches of cream diluted with milk. I let my milk set 24 hours. The cream is not so bulky as when set 12 hours, the separation is more perfect, two inch cooling of the milk is the desideratum. The cans are taken out, the guages adjusted, the faucets turned, the milk then runs off, the cream remains in the can, and turns out as from a pail; you can let the skimming go on from any number of cans and be at some other work.

The two merits of the Cooley creamer are that you are independent of the conditions of the atmosphere, and the great saving of labor; no matter how hot the days of July and August, your milk is always sweet; one of these cans holds 17 quarts, equal to the settings of 8 pans of shallow settings; the can will go a week without cleaning, whereas the 8 pans have to be washed every day, so in a large herd one can see how much work is saved by the creamer. Churning consists in separating the fats from the rest of the milk, getting them into a solid. All the phosphates are left in the milk, so in selling butter you do not impoverish the farm; your skim milk is fed to the pigs; Butter is injured by the cream standing too long after skimming, and becoming sour so as to cause the butter-milk to be bitter, and in certain cases the flavor is ruined. After skimming, the cream should be put in a place to ripen, but not get sour. I use the Blanchard churn and like to have the butter be some 40 minutes in coming, as then all the globules are broken, and I think I have more and better butter than in a short time, and I am reenforced by many to that opinion. The buttermilk is worked out by a hand lever, and 1 oz. of salt to the pound; that amount of salt seems to suit the taste of my customers in our town, but what goes to the city has less, from one half to three quarters per pound.

My feed consists of early cut hay which I generally cut the first week in June, corn stalks stooked, sometimes the night fodder will have some black grass and salt hay mixed with it. I am now using corn and oats ground together, two of corn to one of oats, and give them one quart of the mixture a day on the hay, wet. I generally give them a mixture of meal and bran, one of meal and two of bran. I like oats and bran for the phosphate, and cows must have some for the phosphate, but too much bran injures the butter; when I use bran I give two quarts of the mixture. Sometimes I use cotton seed for my young stock as then I can use black grass to offset the nitrogenous food; another item is the valuable manure you get from bran and cotton seed. But corn meal is the vade mecum in butter making. The nutritive ratio of corn meal is 1:86, oats 1:6, bran 1:4; the proper one is 1:58; that of corn and bran gives very near the right one.

I have often spoken about early cut hay being so essential to good butter making in winter, and the butter I show to-day is fed on hay cut about the 8th of June, some of which I show also, and I am corroborated by what I saw in an agricultural paper lately, in which the writer says, 'I have adopted the plan of having my cows come in the beginning of winter. Instead of harvesting my hay when mature as used to be my practice, I now cut it when green and tender, taking care to cure it well, and thus get the effects of summer feed, making a finely colored, June flavored butter.' Mr. Scott of Caledonia Co., Vt., whose cows made as high as 600 pounds of butter in one year, cuts his grass early in June. I change my food for my cows, they want a change, as we do, but in feeding I keep in mind the due proportion of albuminoids to carbohydrates. All grain should be mixed with hay, then it is raised and remasticated with the cud, and thus becomes improved before reaching the 4th stomach for final digestion; an important item is to have your meal fine. Take for instance the dissolving of bones; if you have them fine the sulphuric acid dissolves them quickly, but if coarse it takes longer, so if the meal is fine the gastric juice permeates quickly, whereas if coarse there is a greater labor for the stomach.

The butter, eleven ounces, that I exhibit, was from the one milking of last Saturday morning, Feb. 10th; it weighed 12 pounds. It was from Maid of Scituate 3d, daughter of Jersey Belle of Scituate. She calved three weeks ago, a heifer calf, and her second calf. Her feed is one quart of corn and oats ground, hay and corn fodder stooked. I did not do it for any trial, as I do not feed high. I am keeping my stock for breeding purposes. She is inbred, and has two fine heifer calves, sired by Amidee, son of Young Pansy, he was sired by Lord Byron, son of Black Bess and sire of Lady Maud, all of Centennial fame. From these first outcrosses I expect fine results. Taking the feed and time of year into consideration it shows that she inherits some of the qualities of her illustrious dam; her butter in color comes close to her. To show you one of the many instances how the Scituate blood is appreciated I brought the January number of the Thoroughbred Stock Journal of Philadelphia, containing a picture of Prince of Scituate 3888, son of Belle of Scituate the eldest daughter of Jersey Belle, and you can see for yourself. I sold him to Dr. Erich Parmly of New York city a number of years ago, when a calf; after breeding up a fine herd he let his brother in law, the Hon. Fred Billings of Vermont, late President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, have him to breed his valuable herd to. The editor speaks of the visit to Dr. Parmly's country seat at Oceanic, New Jersey, and says there is no man in the United States that could tell better the per cent. of blood in the various strains, and gives an account of the various prizes taken by Prince of Scituate and the large herd of his get. The Doctor informed him that this family averaged better than any he had ever bred, and next season he will have animals by all of Jersey Belle's sons; some of them will combine the blood of all "King of Scituate" (3622) "Duke of Scituate" 3623, and "Scituate" (6546). The Doctor being requested by the editor to write him an account of his herd, I take a few extracts from the same paper. He says: 'After having introduced Dreadnaught for three years the son of Rioter (the sire of Eurotas), I got Prince of Scituate 3888, of Mr. E. O. Ellms. The combination of Rioter, Alphea and Jura stock with Jersey Belle of Scituate blood has given me the best two and three years stock I ever bred, being fully satisfied that Jersey Belle was not an accident. I shall aim to keep the Scituate blood the strongest; I have great faith in it; they are not only great butter makers, but their butter is very high in color. The slow-to-die pedigree against white, particularly in bulls, keeps them from coming into favor as rapidly as their merits entitle them too, but their day will come. In conclusion the most important item in the dairy business is to get bulls from good butter stock that has been known for generations, as the best is the cheapest in the end; select good cows, breed them to these bulls, and your success in dairying is certain.

Porcine.

PROFITABLE SWINE FEEDING.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

"The most successful swine feeders in the west, and all parts of the country for that matter, produce their pork largely upon clover and grass. The animals are only "finished off" or fattened on corn. This mode of raising pigs is essential to success in the east, owing to the high price of corn, and if other cheaper food can be substituted for the corn in fattening, the chances of success are still better. The most successful swine feeder in this locality feeds his pigs no grain whatever, but substitutes hotel garbage for both growing and fattening the animals, and the business when carried on properly, near cities or villages, often gives large profits for labor and money expended. The only way by which swine can be profitably grown and fattened is to supply cheap feed for the animals to grow on. Corn may be fed to produce fat, but not growth, for with grain at prevailing prices, it does not require a long time for growing pigs to 'eat their heads off.' Eastern farmers can make swine profitable by giving pigs the run of clover and grass pastures during the summer, and supplying such other food, aside from grain, that may be at hand. In fattening, boiled roots, pumpkins, apples, etc., may be fed in connection.

"In making pork for market, early spring pigs are preferable to those of any other age, and for this reason a warm place is needed for the sows when farrowing. For home use, I prefer fall pigs kept in growing condition during the following summer, and fattened early in the fall. Such pigs make more side meat, or mess pork, according to to their weight, than younger animals. For an early market the smaller ones are usually preferred. In feeding swine for market, it is important to take advantage of an early demand, when pork usually sells for two or three cents more per pound than later, when markets are well supplied. In wintering hogs, it is important to provide comfortable quarters, with plenty of dry straw for bedding, and to give the animal ample opportunity for exercise. Roots, kitchen slops and clover hay make good winter feed for store hogs, and may be supplied at little expense.

"It is hardly necessary to bring up the importance of keeping only the best breeds of swine. The expense of procuring well-bred stock is so small with this class of farm animals, that no prudent farmer will tolerate an ill bred pig in his herd. It is a common mistake to confine growing pigs and store hogs in small pens and yards, which become filthy and unhealthful for the animals. It can hardly be expected that swine will prove profitable stock when constantly confined in small pens or yards, with plank floors, or muddy, filthy, bare surfaces, and fed on dishwater, soap suds and a little corn. This is the system practiced by those who are free to say that 'swine don't pay.' Select good, well-bred pigs, provide nutritious, healthful and cheap food, and comfortable quarters, and swine will prove fairly profitable, even in years of high priced corn."

— The statement of Hon. W. A. Russel, concerning his thoroughbred Holstein cow, "Margo," shows that from May 8th to August 31st, last, she gave 4594 lbs. of milk, an average of nearly 40 lbs. per day.—[Lawrence American.

☞ Milk in any form is good for poultry and it is something within the reach of every farmer.

— The Maine Agricultural College has nine professors and instructors, and eighty-two students.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARMERS' RIGHTS.

Are they to be Protected by Law?

BY EDMUND HERSEY.

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Our Government guarantees to every peaceable citizen the right to accumulate and hold property, and denies to the Legislature the power to enact laws which shall take the property of one class and give it to another without proper compensation. In fact our laws were founded on the principle that individuals have a right to demand protection from personal violence and to be permitted to peaceably enjoy accumulated property, and that no class shall for their own personal benefit be given the right to injure others.

As a rule Legislators have kept in view their Constitutional Rights, but when the present "Dog Law" was passed, the fact that it might be "class legislation" seems to have been entirely overlooked. Undoubtedly, when the law was passed, a large majority of the members believed it to be a law which would result in a great benefit to the farmer, and did not for a moment suspect it to be what it has proved to be, a protection to the dog-owners, and the destruction of sheep husbandry. If the Legislature had imposed a tax on the dog, and thus recognized him as property, it would have been better; but when a license was given it indicated a privilege and a protection. What is that privilege and protection, and for what purpose is it given? is it for any public benefit? or is it only for private interests? are questions of importance.

The man who pays a license for his dog and puts a collar on his neck, understands that he has a right to let him run at large; in fact that the dog has not only the privilege of the public highway but that he has a right to cross, as often as he pleases, a field of grain, grass, or recently sown onion field; that he can prowl around every back yard and poke his nose into every swill pail; that he can cross and recross a hundred times a day the most carefully prepared flower garden, commit a nuisance at every beautiful flowering shrub, and, if he so elect, at each corner of the front door step, and the law protects him from harm, because his master has paid a license and placed a collar on his neck. Are there any public benefits growing out of this granted privilege permitting dogs to run at large? Is it any advantage to have our grass and grain crops trampled down by worthless, or even valuable dogs; does it result in any public good to have a flower garden trampled over, and the delightful odors of the flowers made disgusting beyond endurance, by the action of licensed dogs? Who will deny that this is class legislation, giving to one class of individuals the power to trespass upon the rights of another class, to their individual injury, for no public good, and without compensation.

If it is right to license dogs to run at large, it certainly is right to license sheep to do the same thing. In many respects the injury to the public would be much less, for the dog, besides being a great public nuisance does a great amount of injury; he is driving the sheep husbandry out of New England, and by so doing is increasing the price of clothing, and largely increasing the price of meat; this touches the interest of every individual. By being permitted to run at large the dog is doing more than this; he is making our streets unsafe to travel, either in carriages or on foot; for very rarely a week passes without injury to some one by a runaway horse, frightened by the sudden appearance of some worthless dog; and how often are the children, who are on the way to school, frightened or bitten by dogs; and alas! how many have died a most horrible death by hydrophobia; and yet we find men who care so much for brute liberty and so little for human life that they are blind to this fact, and assert that it is very doubtful if there was ever a death caused by hydrophobia, or at least not more than one.

How long shall fathers and mothers be required to live in fear, lest their children be bitten or killed by dogs, because legislation for protection is prevented by men who seem to care more for dogs than they do for children? How long shall we be compelled to have the beauty and fragrance of our flower gardens destroyed and made disgusting by licensed dogs? How long will the farmers be compelled to let their pastures lie idle because the Legislature refuses to give them full protection from hungry dogs?

The number of licensed dogs in the State is 51,112; the number of sheep killed during the year 1882 was 1006, and the damage awarded for sheep killed and wounded, eight thousand four hundred dollars. While the dog is suffered to run at large, and thus permitted to destroy sheep by the thousands, and injure men, women, and children by the hundreds of thousands, the farmer is by statute law forbidden, under penalties, to let a ram run at large; notwithstanding the dogs have killed or injured a thousand persons where rams have one. Are our legislators so deaf to the cry of justice that they cannot be made to hear the voice of the injured public? How long will they sit in silence and listen to men, although clothed in the wool of the sheep, and fed upon mutton, while they ridicule sheep husbandry and scoff at the idea of curtailing the liberty of the dog, with a view of protecting the rights of the farmer?

It would be well for city legislators to show a little more respect for the rights of the rural population, for there is a point beyond which it is not good policy for them to go. That point, in the dog question, has been reached.

Fortunately the wisdom and power is not all confined to the city. The farmers once alive to the fact that their interests are being ridiculed, and their rights trampled upon by legislators who belong to other professions, will rise up and show their strength at the ballot box, and without regard to political parties, elect men who will listen to their petitions, and silence ridicule, when used to oppose measures that are intended to improve the condition and protect the rights of the cultivator of the soil.

When I review the whole subject, and call to mind the many unjust and cruel things that have been said to prevent the passage of any law for the better protection of farm property from the 51,000 dogs, I cannot help feeling that the time has come; when by unity of action, the farmers of the State should make themselves heard in a manner that will not only secure respect but control action.

When the farmers of Massachusetts speak with one voice, they will command attention, whether it be through the channels of business or the halls of the Legislature.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

PURE STREAMS.

To the Editor Mass. Ploughman:

If we suppose, for a moment, an aggregation of all the individual interests of a State into one mass, no public good could be realized from their entire assemblage; for they would never effect a hearty union; but rather a severance in conjunction, like that of warring crabs confined in a basket, the aim of each particular crab being to pull apart to get above the others, but not to draw together for the common benefit of all. For the idea of the public good and the convenience of the community springs from the influence of the higher sentiments and is best expressed by the soul-arousing, generous phrase for fraternal commonwealths—Public Spirit.

And if a combination of dividend seeking corporations is formed, it can only be to insure their aim for gain by cunning contrivances to get as much as possible by giving as little as they can. But the idea of public spirit could never spring from such a close convention. That generous sentiment, the life of a true Commonwealth, can only come from a realizing sense of the indissoluble union of the spiritual body with the social and natural. That is, it becomes a peculiar sense, that reunites what private and corporate interests have kept too long asunder; and will fill the authority of the State with renewed power and dignity, and vitalize the noble name of Commonwealth with renovated integrity.

Therefore, neither the potency of private interests, nor the immense money power of corporations can really and truly dignify a State, but the sincere, clear sense of true public good, the pure stream that flows from the perennial fountain of public spirit can do it, and free, too, from any sordid stain. This is the secret of the power of a new country, so immense, so stupendous, that no labors are too herculean for its people to perform. Contrast this State, so full of life and elasticity, with that of an old country, where the pristine power of the people is absorbed by corporations, and the land is in the hands of the few, and the laws are made in the interests of usurers. What listlessness, what luxury, what languor, what moral torpor, what benumbing imbecility! The first draws all towards it, the last repels enterprise, more especially it trenches on the slightest filaments of its mercenary interests.

If we, now, suppose a public meeting called to secure in the interests of the State, the protection of the forests at the head waters of the Connecticut, and to forbid the injection of the refuse of factories into the stream, its affluents and tributaries; likewise to shut down on the fetid vomit of the glut and gorge of miasmatic sewers of cities, towns and villages; and stop the pollution too long tolerated of that once pellucid river; both the men of self-interest and those of corporations, while present at such an assembly, might be carried away by the magnetic influence of an enthusiastic convocation of men, and move with its spirit, and re-echo its resolutions; yet, when the time came to convert its desires into statutes, might throw all their influence against its honest aim, so vital to our future.

Then shall we approach these selfishly warped parties by showing the man of self-interest that his garden would be the better for what he threw away, and the corporation, that more can be made by saving what it wastes and say to cities that are prodigal scatterers of the most valuable fertilizing materials to husband them, or shall we appeal to them all as true hearted men, but drawn in the ruts of a bad system, and ask them all is it salutary, is it reasonable, is it right, the course you are pursuing? Do you wish to bring premature barrenness on the land and malaria into every household?

It is wise and desirable for the future well being of the State to appeal now to that secret innate sentiment of natural religion, and to elevate it once more into an active power. Calling out as it does the nobler and more manly feelings which makes us realize that indeed a lovely river like the Connecticut is a sacred creature, designed to be always in secret correspondence with the great primal objects of the desires of mankind, as represented in their grand primal institutions. Therefore, let it be so reverenced, and let us so guard its pellucid flow, that neither the greedy interests of dam builders, nor of too domineering manufacturers, nor the lazy interests of cities shall be suffered to mar its primal grand beneficent intent.

Let us resolve, then, to keep it forever pure, as when the first pioneer gazed upon its teeming bosom and its placid curves. Let us unite in decreeing that we will guard it from contamination by uses base that mar its generous design; that we will see that it is protected throughout its long, swift, silver-winding course, even from its songful outlet from Connecticut Lake, till it mingles with the surging billows of the Sound.

Then may the wanderer, born upon its balmy banks, returning from his adventurous enterprises by sea or land to the pleasant home of his boyhood, like the Brahman beholding the life-diffusing Ganges rushing from the gorges of the mountains mid the mists of the morning, greet its shining waters with a shout when he beholds it as in the days of yore, with clear, full volume and silver current undiminished, and its resplendent mirror still unpolluted and undimmed.

"And thus flow on for ever
Sweet silver sparkling river,
The purest stream that ever shone
The sunlight's flashing gems upon,
As nature willed thy loveliness to flow,
To glass the golden dawn and catch the sunsets' glow."

Agawam, Feb. 4. DRUID.

— Holland has been the largest purchaser of American oleomargerine and has used it to such an extent in adulterating its butter that the reputation of the latter is ruined.

☞ The largest sheep ranche in the world is believed to be that in Dimnet and Webb counties, Texas, which pastures 300,000 sheep, and is composed of 300,000 acres.

Correspondence.

MR. ELLMS'S CORN CROP.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In a late issue of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* your correspondent, D. T. Chase, criticises the statement of E. E. Ellms, of Cohasset, figures in raising corn by adding more to them. Now, I could reduce them. His one acre ought to be ploughed (as it is easy ploughing free from rocks) for $6, and then I would plant it in one hour. He thinks that corn can be raised in his section for 42c per bushel whilst he makes Mr. E. cost him 57c. Mr. E. obtains nearly all his manure from the beach free, except cost of carting, whilst Mr. C., besides the expense of carting, must have a money value on the manure used, consequently cannot raise his corn as cheaply as Mr. Ellms. He adds $3 for cultivating. When Mr. Ellms harrowed his land it was all pulverized for the crop and answered all purposes. He says the item of harvesting and husking is too small, and carting to barn and use of land are omitted. Every one knows that harvesting includes carting, and he adds for the last object, $5. Why he should allow this sum I cannot see, as he does not know the distance nor time, as a longer distance costs more than a less. In husking, Mr. E. for years has had his husking done for 3c per bushel of ears, $25 for use of land equal to 1-4 of its value, or 25 per cent. interest; enormous rent, capital would like nothing better than to have land and let it for 6 per cent. and taxes. We consider that there is enough manure left from the crop to offset the last item. He says, shrinkage 1-3. This is an early corn and small cob, 70 lbs on the cob was allowed for all shrinkage. J. W. Sampson, a neighbor, allowed 68 lbs on cob for a lot to shell out 145 bushels; it overrun 10 bushels the last of January, he bought it soon after harvest, and a number have spoken to me about their corn holding out in like manner. There is one item that Mr. E. forgot to mention, the expense of putting up scarecrows, as the tendency of those articles are to stop crows from corn raising; so likewise would his criticisms, if correct, be used for the purpose of stopping men from corn raising. From the last United States Agricultural Report I take a few extracts on sea weed. It says, "At present along the New England coast the farmers find it of great value as a fertilizer when applied to corn and other crops, owing to its contents of nitrogen, potash and soda. A ton of ribbon kelp, in an air dry state, would be worth to the farmer, according to the average prices for phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, about $11, which shows that in localities where it can be collected in amount it will pay for hauling. Mr. Murray, of New York, informs the department that he has for some time been in the habit of preparing the rock weeds in a palatable condition for use upon the table, and if this is a possibility, it does not seem too much to expect that they may be adapted to consumption by cattle."

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. O. ELLMS.

Greenbush P. O., Scituate, Mass., Feb. 19.

"ORCHARD GRASS."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In reply to your articles of the 17th on "Orchard Grass" and "Pulverizing Plough," I will state that I have had Orchard Grass grow from one and one-half to five feet high. The hay is good if the grass is cut a little ahead or promptly on time; if not, it seems to grade with straw (rye at that). Soil light, (no clay). Have grown the largest crops where there was the most manure and moisture. It will be found to do the best alone, or mixed with clover. When mixed with clover they will be ready to cut at the same time. Never had a second crop that would pay to cut when short of green feed for the stock. It makes good fall feed for the cattle.

Pulverizing Plough.—A two horse plough has already been made that will accomplish the work better than any two or three processes now in use, nearly as you describe. Want of funds is the reason it has not been put upon the market. Both hay and plough can be seen here on the farm, and plough ordered by those who wish it.

Yours respectfully,

ELBRIDGE G. HOWE,
Linwood Farm.

Millbury, Mass., Feb. 19, 1883.

The Poultry Interest.

THE DUST BATH.

[American Poultry Journal]

Those knowing the value of the dust bath for fowls, summer and winter, consider it essential to successful poultry keeping. And how few of our poultry keepers who give their fowls a chance to revel in a heap of loose earth, sand or ashes during their confinement in winter.

The dust bath is to poultry nature's cleanser and renovater and is as necessary for cleansing the feathers of fowls from vermin and effete matter as a cool pure water bath is to the person of cleanly habits.

Poultry with free range in summer will be able to help themselves to a dust bath if they have to roll in the newly made flower or vegetable beds. With fowls in confinement the means and material must be supplied. A dry mass of fine sand or road dust, fine loam or coal ashes will do. This mass of dry material should be under a shed to protect it from rain in summer time, and in the sunniest corner of the hen house in winter.

If we watch the habits of all wild game birds, we can see them in the open clearings and on the country roads, at early sunrise, dusting themselves as rapidly as possible; and if we give our domestic fowls a chance, we can see an instinctive desire in the young as well as the old to scratch, and pulverize the earth if in lumps, and will then adjust their feathers, and by the rapid action of their claws are enabled to dust thoroughly, and by shaking rid themselves of lice. The dust bath is made more effective by putting a handful or two of sulphur and carbolic powder through the mass and mixing them together.

☞ The State of Maine has forty-nine cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to each factory; sixty being the lowest and five hundred the highest number. The total product of all the factories was 586,834 pounds of cheese, for which the average price received was twelve and one-half cents per pound.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Twentieth Annual Report by President Chadbourne.

Value of the Institution and its Work.

Gov. Butler Commends it by Special Legislation.

On Friday, Feb. 23, the day of the death of President Paul A. Chadbourne of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, his annual report of that institution (the 20th) was presented to the Governor. It was presented to the Legislature, accompanied by a message from his excellency. The following is an abstract of the report:

Since the last report was made important changes have occurred among the officers of government and instruction in the college Edward C. Choate of Southborough has been chosen trustee in place of William Wheeler resigned. Both of these gentlemen are graduates of the college. The resignation of Hon. Levi Stockbridge, as president, has removed from the college one who has been identified with it from the beginning, and who, by his long and successful labors here, has won for himself a high position among the agriculturists and educators of the country. His place was filled by the election of P. A. Chadbourne, late president of Williams College, and formerly president of this institution. Mr. A. B. Bassett has been called to the chair of mathematics and physics, and is performing his work with marked skill and success. The chair of agriculture, left vacant by the resignation of President Stockbridge, has been temporarily filled in a very acceptable manner by Mr. John W. Clark. Dr. Manly Miles, formerly of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been elected to this chair, and commences his instruction the present term. Mr. Clark will continue as associate instructor in agriculture, having care of the class work in the field. Mr. Robert W. Lyman of Belchertown, a graduate of the college, has given instruction in rural law, and Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Jr., in elocution. The president has given instruction in entymology and mental philosophy. In the present year he is also to give instruction in geology. He also conducts religious worship on the Sabbath in the college chapel. The other departments of instruction remain as they were at the time of the last report.

The Course of Study

has been so far modified as to introduce more instruction in the structure of the English language, rhetoric and history. The study of French and German heretofore required has been made optional, and the time of recitations so arranged that each student can study both languages if he so elects. The work of the college has been most effectually done. The improvement of the students in their studies and in good order and gentlemanly deportment so desirable in college has been highly satisfactory. While we could use to great advantage much larger means than we have, and should have the assistance of specialists in different departments of science, which our limited means do not warrant us now in securing, we should be false to the best interests of the college, as well as ungrateful toward the nation and commonwealth, if we did not fairly recognize what they have already done in making this college an efficient agency in the work of practical, liberal education. In seeking for more which is needful we have perhaps too much lost sight of or kept from the public view what we now have. It is certainly evident that the people of the state as a whole have not understood the provisions here made for the education of the young men of Massachusetts. When committees from the Legislature and others have visited the institution and become acquainted with its organization, its means of instruction and its actual work, the college has proved its own best advocate.

The grant of land and land scrip for founding agricultural colleges was made by the general government in 1862. Whatever mistakes may have been made in the organization and management of these institutions, no fault can be found with the bill under which they were founded. No branch of learning peculiar to the old colleges was to be excluded; but the new colleges were to push on to the practical application of the sciences they taught, and they were to train all students as defenders of their country.

Against Domestic Rebellion

or foreign invasion. In a word, they were to educate their students as men and as American citizens. The rank of the education given is "liberal," the term applied to the education given by the highest institutions then known. It was to be so broad as to fit men for the several pursuits of life. The object of these colleges was to obliterate the supposed superiority of the so-called learned professions by securing a liberal, that is, the highest education, for those who chose industrial pursuits, thus lifting agriculture and the mechanic arts from the plane of mere routine labor to the dignity of learned profession, founded upon scientific knowledge, and allied to, or connected with, those branches of learning essential for a broad and generous culture of the whole man. The college now has 383½ acres of land for farm, gardens, nurseries, etc. It has college buildings, laboratories, botanic museum, plant houses, gardens and nurseries, so that provision is made for the teaching of all the sciences that relate to the cultivation of the soil, and these sciences are practically applied to all the work of the farm, garden, vineyard and orchard. The Durfee plant house and propagating houses afford practical instruction the year round.

The Course of Study

embraces the following topics: Lectures on health and habits of study, and general plan of the college work. Botany, structural and systematic, special application to cultivated plants, microscopy. Zoology, systematic, with special studies in entomology, agriculture, extending through the entire course of four years, study of soils, methods of working, fertilizers, draining, farm implements, special crops, etc. Stock and dairy farming, with lectures on veterinary science, work on farm under direction of professor of agriculture six hours a week, horticulture, market gardening, arboriculture, care of nurseries, landscape gardening, work in nurseries, propagating houses, and vineyard done under direction of a professor of horticulture. Chemistry, theoretical and practical work in laboratory, junior and senior years, under direction of the professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy, with special reference to agriculture, the origin of soils, location of artesian wells, etc. Military science and military drill, mathematics, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and its application, mechanics, physics and astronomy, English literature, rural law, French and German languages, and a large number of cognate subjects. To the studies like botany, chemistry, agriculture and horticulture, the time and strength of the student are given. The course of study is so arranged that the students may be absent from college during the spring and summer and yet go on with their studies. The studies of the first and second terms of each year make a connected course, or one which the student can complete by a moderate amount of study, while absent in the summer.

In addition to the college proper, the work of which henceforth will be mainly that of instruction, the state has now established an experiment station, which will give to the student a constant acquaintance with the methods and results of agricultural experimenting under the direction of the most competent men the board of control can employ.

The apparent income as shown by the treasurer's report is quite delusive. Several of the items given there represent the amount of business done by the farm and department of horticulture, rather than income for the

Support of the Institution.

The net income is very small, while the work of instruction in practical science is very great, much greater, than in an ordinary classical college that has no special scientific department. Small classes require the same amount of instruction as large ones. The farm and department of horticulture are both subject to large expense in the care of roads, grounds, plant houses, etc., all of which must be kept in order for the credit of the institution and as a means of instruction in practical work. This special care and ornamentation of grounds is provided for in most institutions by special fund. However, this expense, which is very large, is charged to the department. They are thus made accountable for expense that does not properly belong to them. This gives their products an apparent cost which misrepresents the real state of the case. An attempt will be made to separate items of expense so that the real working of the farm and horticultural department will be more clearly seen. We feel the need of larger funds for every department of college work. We must look to private individuals, as well as to the state, for the aid the college must have to sustain and increase its efficiency and make it second to none in the facilities it offers. While money is given so freely to educate men away from productive pursuits, it is certainly strange that in Massachusetts not a dollar has yet been given by private benevolence for the endowment of a chair of instruction in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, an institution founded to fit men to become intelligent producers in time of peace and efficient defenders of the state and union in time of war. When all the legislators and citizens understand the true state of the case, we do not think that the Massachusetts Agricultural College will lack for funds or students.

The president next discussed the

College Curriculum

at considerable length, claiming that any ordi-

narily intelligent student can fit himself in four years to begin any practical business life. Mr. Chadbourne called special attention to the fact that the college library is inadequate to meet the wants of the students, and pays particular stress to the need of a proper library room. He says further: "There is no proper place in which to keep the cabinet, which is a large and valuable one, containing the state 'collection,' enlarged by private donations. Both this and the library are in a dormitory building, with all these inconveniences for such purposes, and exposed to fire. We have no room suitable for public college exercises. The hall we now use for chapel is too small for any commencement exercises, and this room is needed to enlarge the chemical department. A fund is also needed for the payment of instructors. We should have more men, and they should be better paid. We must have men the equals at least of those in other colleges, and they have more work to do than is ordinarily required in classical colleges.'

From the report of the farm superintendent it appears that four acres to potatoes yielded 500 bushels; 7 1-8 to fodder corn gave six tons; one acre to turnips, 400 bushels; 1 1-8 acre to wheat, 41 bushels; 8 acres to oats, 350 bushels; 12 acres to rye, 180 bushels; wheat and rye straw, 16 tons; 1 acre in garden and 60 acres in grass yielded 90 tons. The diminished amount of hay cut the present year is accounted for by the loss of the second crop through drouth, by the setting off from the farm of 12 acres of highly manured land to the horticultural department, and by keeping as pasture 12 acres more, that for two years had been highly manured for grass; 17 acres were seeded to rye for feed, and to rye and grass.

The stock consists of 16 cows, 3 oxen, 6 three years-old steers, 18 head of young cattle and 1 bull, all Ayrshire cattle. There are 25 pairs of Berkshire swine and 2 small Yorkshire. A portion of the farm is to be set off for the experiment station.

The Botanic Department.

is in a flourishing condition, the total receipts from sales of plants, vegetables, fruits, etc., having been $2830.28; receipts from sales of trees, shrubs, vines, etc., $1419.78; total cash income, $4250; outstanding bills of nursery, $52.09; outstanding bills of plant house, $308.21; total, $360.30. Produce on hand to sell: Cabbages, $75 worth; carrots, $20 worth; seed carrots and cabbage, $25; total, $120. Increase in nursery stock, 25,000 budded peach trees, worth $500; 3000 budded peach trees worth $150; increase in value of teams, tools, etc. $150; total increase $800. The expenses of the department have been $557, leaving a small balance on hand.

The third term of the collegiate year begins April 5, and continues until June 20. The first term begins Sept. 13, and continues until Dec. 18; second term begins Jan. 10, and continues until April 4, 1884. The expenses for tuition are $12 per term; room rent, $5 to $15 per term; board, from $2 50 to $3.50 per week. Expenses of chemical laboratory to the students of practical chemistry, $10 per term; annual expense, including books, $250 to $350.

Indigent students are allowed to do such work as may offer about the college or farm buildings or in the field; but it is hardly possible for one to earn more than from $50 to $100 per annum besides performing other duties. So far as is consistent with circumstances, students will be permitted to select such varieties of labor as they may, for special reasons, desire to engage in.

The superintendents of the military and other departments all report their respective departments in flourishing condition and still increasing in efficiency.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAR. 3, 1883.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor will duly call a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College, in view of the recent death of President Chadbourne, at which the College and its immediate interests will be considered. The official announcement of the sudden loss of its President by the College will suggest to every member of the Board the new want of the institution for which it is now necessary to make seasonable and wise provision.

Secretary Folger is just out in the streets of Washington, for the first time in three weeks.

Mr. Gladstone stopped in Paris, on his way home from Cannes to England, to pay a personal visit to President Grevy.

The Welsh residents of Boston celebrate "St. Taffy's" Day on Thursday of the present week, with appropriate exercises in Horticultural Hall.

If it were possible first of all to establish order in Ireland, local self government would follow all the sooner, and then would surely come prosperity.

The people in the northwestern section of Ireland are distressed for lack of food, seaweed in many cases being the principal diet among the children in one county.

The unveiling of a memorial tablet in honor of the late Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in the house in which he lived while in Rome, will take place on Monday, the 5th inst.

The President's recent diplomatic appointments, like his earlier ones, give general satisfaction. The diplomatic history of the present administration is very highly regarded.

M. P. Kennard has been renominated by the President to be assistant United States Treasurer at Boston, and D. W. Gooch has likewise been renominated as pension agent in this city.

The Congressional committee that was appointed to consider the subject of the sale of a number of the navy yards of the country, have not had time to collect the necessary data, and consequently are unable to make a report that shall be satisfactory. And they are unable, also, to recommend the sale of any navy yards.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association have held a special meeting in their Fair Building in this city, to take action in reference to the personal liability act, now before the Legislature. Resolutions were adopted, expressive of the opinion that the proposed bill is too nearly allied with the interests of the legal profession, and opposed to justice and the Bill of Rights.

At a quarter past ten, on Tuesday evening, an earthquake suddenly startled the inhabitants of Norwich, Conn., shaking buildings, rattling windows and glassware, and making real estate of all kinds very uncertain of its tenure. The shock lasted from five to ten seconds, and was accompanied by a deep rumbling like that of a heavy train of cars. A few minutes previous a brilliant meteor, of the apparent size of a street-lamp, shot across the sky from northeast to northwest, emitting a light so dazzling as to attract the attention of those looking in an opposite direction. Its apparent diameter was about eight feet, so wide was its dazzling radiation of flame. The earthquake was felt sensibly as far east as Newport, Rhode Island.

Col. Needham's Illness.—It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that Col. Needham is now in a decidedly improving condition, with every present prospect of a steady recovery. As soon as he is able to endure the fatigue of the journey, he will go South to remain through the trying weather of the present season, where it is confidently believed that under balmy skies he will soon recuperate and entirely throw off the influence of his disease. His numerous friends will congratulate him on his improving condition.

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The municipal woman suffrage bill has been the subject of much debate in the House.

The Governor transmitted a veto message to the House, objecting to the bill to incorporate the Union Safe Deposit vaults, on the ground that it was so vaguely drawn that it would permit the corporation to engage in almost any kind of business. It is thought that the Supreme Court will be asked to give its opinion as to the constitutionality of the bill which has been vetoed.

The resolve for biennial elections and sessions had a majority vote in the House, but not a two-thirds, and a two thirds majority is required on the next stage.

The Senate bill, removing the ten dollar penalty for killing an English sparrow, has been passed by the House.

The adverse reports upon the proposed repeal of the stringent features of the license law, were accepted by the Senate without debate.

The Senate judiciary committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill recommended by the commission on the Rhode Island boundary, fixing the boundary between that State and Massachusetts.

A large minority of the committee is in favor of the Meigs elevated railroad bill.

The Senate accepted the report of the committee on agriculture, that it was inexpedient to legislate on an order relative to offering a bounty for the killing of foxes. A like report from the committee on taxation was accepted, relative to the limit of deduction from tax of savings banks.

In the House, bills to consolidate certain railroads and to confirm certain leases and agreements between them, were ordered to be engrossed.

The House reconsidered its resolution not to admit new business in receiving the petition for the impeachment of Judge Burbank of South Boston, and admitted the petition by a vote of 125 to 14.

After devoting two sessions to the discussion of the woman suffrage bill, the House defeated it by a vote of 60 yeas to 127 nays.

A bill was reported in the Senate, five of the eleven members of the committee dissenting, to permit the ringing of rousing bells and the blowing of whistles in the morning.

Another bill was reported to forbid the sale of liquors on election day.

The Supreme Court has decided that the removal of Probate Judge Day, of Barnstable county, by the Legislature and Governor Long, was constitutional.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE.

The most sketchy review of the late President Chadbourne's life of three-score shows that it was one of very remarkable activity, varied intellectual occupation, intense energy, deep and strong impulse, and the highest order of practical aspiration What he had ostensibly accomplished is but too briefly set down in another column. It appears to us, on an analysis of all that has happened, as if the last year that he lived satisfactorily demonstrated, to himself before all others, that he had finally found the sphere for which he was peculiarly adapted; that all his past experience, the achievements and the disappointments, was but preparatory for the work he had at length entered upon. None of his previous teachings, scholastic or scientific, so filled the native desires of his heart as did the subject of agricultural education. It was old, and yet wholly new to him. He seemed to realize the opportunity it offered him as he had never realized an opportunity before. His words, contained in the last public address he ever made,—at the annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society in this city, plainly showed that his heart and mind together had found the permanent rest of satisfaction in a thoroughly congenial occupation.

This it is a happy circumstance for any man to reach before the period of his active service is over. Not all men succeed in reaching it; in fact, comparatively few do; but any human life, the condition of whose felicity is service, is to be estimated as wholly successful which becomes fitted to its true sphere before it draws to its active close. The natural gifts of President Chadbourne were rich and of remarkable variety. His intellectual sympathies expanded and reached out in many directions at once; and his exceptionally active temperament, which studious pursuits could never overlay nor weigh down, sought its native exercise in the execution of the plans which sprung naturally from their operation. Like many, though not too many, others of like temperament, he did not permit himself to pause and take the measure of such limiting conditions as time and strength and capacity for laborious application set up around him; but with the most buoyant impulses accepted, with an ardor that amounted to enthusiasm, the calls that came to him one after another, glorying in the inspiring excitement of large service to others, and fondly trusting to the noble, elevated temper of his spirit to take his physical system through.

Could he have become disengaged from all other service when he entered upon the presidency of the State Agricultural College, he would beyond question have lived to give many additional years to that institution and the great underlying cause of which it stands forth the representative and advocate. Doubtless it was in his purpose to begin and gradually concentrate all his time, talent and effort on its growth and welfare. But the stroke descended and the summons came when he had but made a beginning, though it was a beginning that was full of the promise of the richest and ripest results. He loved agriculture from an inborn instinct; he had seen enough of other interests and callings to realize their direct dependence on agriculture, and the certainty of attaining the highest and largest individual, intellectual, and social happiness in its pursuit. Thus grounded by actual observation and experience in the fundamental truth of the matter, and possessed of the qualities, capacities, and culture necessary to its illustration to young minds in the form of instruction, he was equipped as very few men ever are for the work he had freshly come to, and in the brief period of his service had already achieved and projected surprising results.

The College loses, in his unexpected decease, such a friend and supporter as it will not be easy to replace. He had mapped out in his mind a career for it among educational institutions that would not have had a parallel in the land. He had reached firm convictions at last on what was the perfect education of youth for the present and coming age. His magnetism was making itself visibly felt not less upon the friends and promoters of the College than upon the students under his personal supervision within its walls and grounds. If it be allowed to mere mortal vision to penetrate to the meaning of a dispensation not easily understood, it may be said of this event, which carries its heavy sense of bereavement to all quarters and into all hearts, that it serves to impress indelibly the services and the character of the lamented President upon the history of the College in this early stage of its career, and to impart to it a still nobler character in the eyes of the public which has not witnessed his devoted efforts in its behalf without sympathetic admiration. It will be accounted a much higher honor than it was before, to occupy the chair in connection with the College which has just been vacated by his death.

OPENING SPRING.

March and Spring are come. As Bryant sings, though March in itself is apt to be a raw and gusty month, it "bears the gentle name of Spring." Now we can say that Winter is over and gone, whether the time of the singing of the birds is come or not. There is not one who does not welcome the new advent. Within its very name is folded up the promises of a new year to the earth. The returning suns are to bring back with them the migratory bird family, carolling as they come, and awakening fresh and joyous emotions in every heart. It is in the country that this welcome change is to be specially enjoyed. Those whose habits take them out of doors more than the people of the towns and cities, note these changes of the season with ever renewed delight, and feel that they thus become more and more the children of nature. Spring is itself a word to make the pulses bound and the countenance to brighten. It can be but a few weeks at most, when we shall have the blue birds and the robins enlivening the air, and hear the piping of the countless frogs in the marshy reaches of the meadow. Let not the new month and season come in without a hearty welcome.

☞ *The Atlantic Monthly* for March has Part Third of Longfellow's Michael Angelo; In Carlyle's Country, by John Burroughs; Antagonism; A Loving-Cup Song, by O. W. Holmes; By Horse Cars into Mexico, by H. H.; The Hawthorne Manuscripts, by George Parsons Lathrop; The Legend of Walbach Tower, by George Houghton; Tommaso Salvini, by Henry James, Jr.; One Woman; Port Royal; The City of Earthquakes; The English and Scottish Popular Ballads; Mr. Isaacs, and Other Novels; Two Women of Letters; Recent Works on English Literature; Recent Poetry; The Contributors' Club; and Books of the month. A. Williams & Co. have it for sale.

☞ *Schlegel & Fottler*, 26 South Market Street, Boston, issue a very handsome catalogue of Seeds, which is both illustrated and descriptive. The proprietors well say that "the cost of seeds is a small item, compared with the value of a successful crop." The firm enjoys a wide reputation for reliability.

☞ *Robert and James Farquhar's* Illustrated Catalogue of Reliable Seeds, comes from a young but promising house, located at 19 South Market Street, Boston, and will be examined with great interest by those who are to make their annual requisitions for seed, plant, bulb and garden supplies. Their Catalogue very effectively represents them before the public.

PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE DEAD.

Paul Ansel Chadbourne, President of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst, and ex-President of Williams College, died in New York, at noon on Friday, February 23d, whither he had gone to attend the funeral of ex-Gov Morgan. Late at night, while on the train, he was seized with sudden and intense pains in his left side, which proved to be the passage of a calculus from one of the kidneys. Fortunately one of his old students was on the train, who assisted him to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Schenck, No. 126 Fifth Avenue, where he made a vigorous struggle with disease for ten days with varying success, until he at last succumbed. He would have been sixty years of age on the 21st of October next.

To the very day when he received his unexpected summons, he was active to the extent of eagerness, inspired with a purpose whose extent was matched only by its variety, prolific of plans of service, and tireless in his preconceived course of execution and achievement. He lived wholly in work, possessed with the feeling that life was intended as a career for service alone. He was born at North Berwick, Maine, October 21st, 1823. His youth and early life was one that impressed him with the fact that toil was the only method by which all meritorious achievements were to be secured. In the summer he worked on a farm, and in the winter in a carpenter's shop. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to a drug store in Great Falls, N. H., and after a time entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he fitted for college, supporting himself by the industrious labor of copying law and other papers.

In 1845 he entered the sophomore class at Williams College, Mass., from which he was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1848. He worked hard, and against adverse circumstances, to fit himself for College, and he worked hard, too, to go through the course with such signal credit. After graduating, he taught school for a year in Freehold, N. J., pursuing theological studies at the same time with a clergyman in the vicinity; he subsequently continued his studies at East Windsor (Conn.) Theological Seminary, and obtained a license to preach, though he never became a settled minister.

In the year 1853 he was called to the Professorship of natural history and chemistry in Williams College, and for the subsequent thirty years of his life he was intimately associated with the work of college instruction and administration. In 1855, he led a company of special students in the exploration of Newfoundland. In 1857 he headed a similar natural history expedition to Florida. Thus he secured to Williams College the signal credit of having sent out the first expedition, in this country, of a scientific exploring character. Again in 1861 he took with him a company of students to Greenland for a like purpose, who brought back with them ample proofs of their energy and enterprise in the shape of natural trophies which would equip and enrich a museum. He had himself paid a visit, in the same spirit, in 1859, to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Iceland and Greenland, the fruit of his observations being speedily made known for the benefit of the College and of natural science. It was in consequence of the pleasant scientific acquaintances which he then formed in those countries that he was made a member of a number of their learned societies.

While still retaining his professorial chair at Williams, he accepted a similar position in Bowdoin College, in Maine, and divided his time between the two institutions for the term of seven years; in addition to which, he became a teacher in the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, with which he was thus connected during the remainder of its existence, and he assumed the duty of a lecturer at Mount Holyoke Seminary, which he performed for the term of a dozen years. His chief aim in his visit to northern Europe in 1859 was to study, by personal exploration, the problem of volcanoes and geysers. While thus he was engaged in these manifold duties as a professor in two colleges and a lecturer in two other institutions, he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, the Smithsonian Institute, and a number of literary institutions.

He was chosen State Senator to the Massachusetts Legislature for the two years 1865-6, and while a member of that body was elected the first president of the State Agricultural College. But a delicate state of health, induced by a chronic affection of the lungs, compelled him to relinquish the office during the first year, and he went West to accept the presidency of the Wisconsin State University at Madison in 1869, the change of climate and associations acting favorably on his condition. He held this office, administering it with marked satisfaction and success, for three years, and then resigned it in order to make a desired excursion in Utah and among the mines of the Rocky Mountains, which occupied him two years more,—years which brought him an ample reward in reestablished health and renewed elasticity of mind and spirits. Then, in 1872, he assumed the presidency of Williams College, of which he was a distinguished graduate and a professor of a dozen years, succeeding the venerable Mark Hopkins, beloved of all the students of Williams, and an ornament as well as a treasure to the educational calling. At his inauguration in July, 1872, the late President Garfield, then a member of Congress, himself a graduate of Williams, made a felicitous address of welcome to the new President, and paid an eloquent tribute to the retiring one, who had held the office for the prolonged term of thirty-six years.

His private correspondence shows that he had originally consented, in his own thought, to a tenure of the office that should continue but ten years, though, as it happened, he administered it but nine. They were years of the richest profit to those who were brought within the circle of his personal influence, and it need not be added that they were made such to himself also. His merits as a teacher and instructor were of wonderful scope and variety. Much as he attempted—and he was never satisfied with accomplishing but little—he did it thoroughly and well. In fact, thoroughness was at the foundation of all his performance. During his nine years of administration, the College visibly expanded and grew in all directions. As an executive officer he was unrivalled. He made himself familiar with all the details of its condition and resources, and administered its affairs with combined prudence and energy. His disciplinary influence was felt in every department of the institution. He refused to parley with folly or vice, or even to show it patience; his opinions on this matter were absolute, and he sought in all ways to impress them with equal positiveness on the still unformed mind and morals of the student.

He left the office at the end of nine years, with nothing but regrets for his determination on the part of the Trustees of the College; his departure was the occasion of mutual expressions of sorrow at the sundering of such pleasant relations. He had plans of his own before him, which were chiefly of a personal and business nature, involving the care of interests in North Carolina and elsewhere, in order to repair the losses he had been called to submit to by the failure of a manufacturing enterprise in which he had enlisted. He was geologist for certain mining companies in the above named State; he was connected with an insurance company and a savings bank; and he had taken the editorial supervision of an important and costly work on The Wealth of the United States, on a large salary. It was then his clearly defined purpose to retire from the educational field permanently. Had the late President Garfield lived through his term of office, he would have conferred on President Chadbourne a foreign mission, in which the latter would have enjoyed all coveted facilities for the prosecution of his practical studies in the field of natural science abroad. But it had been ordered otherwise.

In January, 1882,—a little more than a brief year ago,—he was urgently addressed with a view to induce him, if it were possible, to reconsider what appeared to have been an unalterable determination with him, and accept the vacant Presidency of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College at Amherst. It is with no desire to intrude purely personal matters into this interesting record, but rather to make public all that properly belongs to his career, that we state the fact, never to cease to be one of the most eventful and gratifying in our own life, that the first letter in which the matter was laid before him came from our own hand; calling from him a most gratifying and hardly expected response that he was willing to seriously consider the subject, and appointing an interview. Of course we had the advice of the venerable Marshall P. Wilder, the founder of the College, and other Trustees, or our appeal would in all probability have been without such a result as was finally reached; yet it will always be a source of profound personal satisfaction to us, inasmuch as the other Trustees regarded it as more of an experiment than we did ourselves.

After due consideration, he consented to accept the proffered position,—the same one which he was the first one to fill,—and lost no time in entering upon the duties it involved. The State College at that time needed all the energy, oversight, executive ability, ripe experience, innate enthusiasm, and educational resources, which such a man only could supply. Rarely have a man and his work so happily met. He seemed to comprehend the extent and peculiarity of the field on which he had entered, as it were with a single steady glance; and it at once became obvious that the College was to have the benefit of a masterly mind and character, that could be relied on to bring it up to the high level of success as an agricultural institution which was in the original conception of its organizers. Within the year of his presidency it has taken a new start, called around it new friends, made a long stride towards the goal sought to be reached, and strengthened its hold on the confidence and affections of its increasing circle of friends and supporters. It is enough to say now, that in the unexpected removal of President Chadbourne by death it sustains a loss far greater than many an institution is ever called on to acknowledge.

Besides the vast amount and variety of labor performed by him in the sixty years' term of his life, he engaged in politics actively, being a President elector-at-large to the National Republican Convention in 1876, and the president of the Republican State Convention in 1880. He had written a book on Natural Theology, used as a text-book, and another on Instinct in Animals and Men. He was likewise the author of a number of smaller volumes, as well as of numerous published addresses, lectures, and sermons. He had recently received the appointment of commissioner of prisons, and was a trustee of Wellesley College. Into the years of his life he had crowded the work of many men; yet activity, both physical and mental, was a necessity with him. In work he found his delight and recreation. He was called with the harness on, and when conscious that his time had come summoned others to his side that he might give them his last wishes in relation to the matters nearest his heart. But they unhappily arrived too late. The end approached sooner than was expected. A remarkable man has left a large vacancy for others to supply.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE.

A brief but interesting service was held on Saturday morning, February 24, over the body of the late Rev. Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, at the house of Mr. Allen Schenck, No. 126 Fifth avenue. The widow and two children of the deceased were present, with a small gathering of intimate friends and of gentlemen connected with Williams College. A number of Trustees and ex-Trustees of that College were in attendance, including Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, Charles A. Davison and Arthur A. Graves Among the Williams alumni present were Rev. Dr. C A. Stoddard, Dr. Woodbridge, Abraham Van Vechten, Packer Prentice, John Durfee, Walter D. Edmonds and Cyrus W. Field, Jr., who was accompanied by his father. Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, ex-President of Williams College, who had come to New York on account of Dr. Chadbourne's last illness, was unable to attend.

The body was inclosed in a black cloth-covered coffin, with silver plate and handles, on and around which were placed many beautiful floral designs. The services were opened with the reading of selections from the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. An address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, President of the Union Theological Seminary, who was pastor of the church in Exeter, N H., of which Dr. Chadbourne was a member when a young man. Dr. Hitchcock spoke especially of the dead man's great force of character, of his remarkable success in educational labors, and of his distinguished usefulness. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, one of the Trustees of Williams College, and an old personal friend of Dr. Chadbourne. At the close of the services the members of the family, accompanied by the Trustees of Williams College, proceeded with the body to the Grand Central Depot to convey it, by the way of New Haven and Springfield, to Amherst.

The remains of Dr. Chadbourne in transit from New York to Amherst, were met at Palmer by a representation of the Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College, who took charge of the transfer to Amherst, where on arrival they were met by the Faculty and Students, and other trustees of the College, including Vice President James S. Grinnell, O. B. Hadwen, Esq., and James H. Demond, and were by them escorted to the College, and placed in the President's apartments, when a guard was detailed to watch during the night. On Sunday morning prayers were held at the chapel, and remarks were made by Prof. Goodell on the part of the Faculty, and O. B. Hadwen in behalf of the Trustees.

Mr. Hadwen said the College for the first time mourns for the irreparable loss of its President by death. His accustomed voice that once rang out through these halls in clear and clarion tones, is now hushed and silent forever; but his teachings, his example, his life, are instilled into the minds of every one connected with the College, an enduring advantage to generations of men. His profound learning, his intuitive mind, his zeal and energy in imparting instruction to others, his exemplary work in improving and benefitting mankind, form the crowning record of his life.

Prayers were said at the house of Professor Maynard, and at 3½ P. M. the remains were removed to the College Church, the students doing escort duty, and the College Faculty acting as pall bearers, arriving at the church at 4 P. M. The body of the church was reserved for the Faculty and Students of the Agricultural College. The coffin was borne to the altar by the faculty of the College, assisted by ex-President Stockbridge, members of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College, and President Seelye of Amherst College following. After singing by a quartette and reading of Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Emerson, ex president Stockbridge spoke in high praise of the deceased, with whom he first became associated in the Massachusetts Senate in 1865. He remembered well the bright, cheerful Williamstown Professor, who probed everything to the bottom, gave every subject exhaustless research, and displayed the highest qualities as a legislator. We all learned to love him as a man and a Christian gentleman. The plans of the Agricultural College were formed largely by Dr. Chadbourne when he was first President of the institution. In the spring of 1867 the speaker and Dr. Chadbourne arranged to move to Amherst, but the Doctor had a hemorrhage and did not take up his residence there. But, said the speaker, the man now dead was my constant adviser all through my experience with the institution till last year. Two weeks ago we were in the cars together and talked of the duties of life. A good man has gone and left a bright example for us.

Prof. Griffin of Williams College said he knew of no more fitting words to apply to the dead than those spoken by David of Saul: "He served his generation." His was a life of incessant labor, and he performed a wonderful amount of work He was interested in all departments of science. He had a great interest in practical things; in things that pertained to the welfare of those in the community where he lived. He had a quick intuitive judgment of men, and was one of the best teachers that ever lived. He possessed the highest moral principle. He never undertook anything without the most conscientious belief that the good of mankind would result. He thoroughly enjoyed this human life. It was a joy to him to continue among men. The speaker had rarely seen a man who had so unfaltering a faith in the Lord and Saviour. We can say as did David, "He served his generation by the will of God and has fallen in a sleep." President Seelye said it was difficult for us to comprehend the great truths of God, but we have His own words when we say, "He that believeth in Me shall never die." We go to the sleeping place. We sleep because our labor is done, and no believer sleeps till then. He sleeps because his work is done. The speaker said he had no words to express his own sorrow for the departed, the sorrow of the college or of the town. Dr. Seelye made the closing prayer. A hymn was sung, and Mr. Emerson pronounced the benediction.

The commitment of the remains to the earth at Williamstown took place on Monday. The body was brought from Amherst, and the services were held in the Congregational Church, which was appropriately draped, the College students filling the body of the house. The bearers were Profs. Perry, Dodd, Fernald and Safford, Rev. N. H. Egleston and Keyes Danforth. The exercises were opened with scripture readings by Rev. Mr. Sewell. President Carter made the first address and paid discriminating but cordial tribute to "The heroic scholar we bury to day." Prof. Bassett of the Agricultural College, formerly a Williams student under Dr. Chadbourne, told of the work which was being done at Amherst and of the deep sorrow felt there for the loss of the man who was making that institution a success. James White, of Boston spoke in behalf of the Williams trustees. His eulogy was manly and impressive. Prof Bradley of Albany voiced the sense of loss among the alumni. Prof. Griffin spoke with feeling of the warm personal side of Dr Chadbourne's character. Ex-President Hopkins testified most warmly regarding the work of the man who succeeded him in the presidency of Williams College. Going back to Dr. Chadbourne's college days, the speaker based his success on thoroughness. He wished the best preparation, studied for it in college, and was true, honorable and faithful through life. These were the qualities which made him eminent as a teacher, and everywhere sought for. He had no capital but intellectual power, but by its cultivation he became the man he was. While he studied very many subjects, Dr. Hopkins said that by concentration he mastered them. He was not superficial, as might be supposed. While eminent as a naturalist, his faith in religion was not modified, and his speculations bore strongly and efficiently on the reconciliation of religion and science. The students followed the body to the tomb.

Mass. Horticultural Society.— The subject for discussion on Saturday, March. 3 will be "Strawberries and their Culture." (Hon. Marshall P. Wilder).

BRAIN WORKERS.

In this country nearly every active business or professional man is overworked, and suffers from waste of vitality. Few reach the age of forty-five without this waste of vital force showing itself in some form of disease more or less troublesome or dangerous.

Now unless something can be done to renew the wasted vital force, these diseased conditions must go on increasing until an utter break-down is the result. Many, warned in time, retire from business or professional life and seek in change and relaxation a measure of the health which they have lost. With much the larger number, this retirement is felt to be impossible; and they go on suffering and failing until the disastrous end comes in paralysis, softening of the brain, or sudden death.

As a restorer of vital force, it has been largely shown from the results obtained during the past twelve years, that Compound Oxygen is the most efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion and peril which now attend them. A Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

President David Davis of the Senate resigned his office of president *pro tem.*, to take effect at noon on the 3d inst., thus compelling a new election before final adjournment.

The conference committee appointed on the part of the Senate on the tariff bill consists of Senators Merrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Bayard, and Beck.

In executive session, the Senate voted to postpone the consideration of the Mexican commercial treaty until next December.

The House on Tuesday, after a struggle, adopted the new Reed rule by a vote of 129 to 22

After a prolonged discussion, the House voted to lay the Senate tariff bill on the table, afterwards voted to take it from the table, then voted nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments, and finally referred the whole subject to a conference committee, to be composed of five members of the House and five of the Senate. This committee was to make it its duty to consider the constitutional right of the Senate to attach a tariff bill to an internal revenue bill originating in that body. The conferees appointed on the part of the House were Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall, and Carlisle.

The supplemental post-route bill was passed by the House.

The river and harbor appropriation bill has caused great excitement in the progress of its discussion.

The Senate adopted a resolution that there shall be a full and free conference on the tariff bill, and that if the Senate conferees find any limitation has been placed by the House on the action of its committee, they shall retire from the conference, and report the fact to the Senate for its consideration.

The bill granting increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers was discussed at length, and passed by a vote of 29 to 14.

In the House, Mr. Randall declined to serve as one of tariff conferences, and Mr. Speer of Georgia was appointed in his place.

The president of the Senate who is to be elected on Saturday of the present week will ordinarily hold the position for the term of two years, and in the event of President Arthur's decease would under the existing law, become President.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

The use of artificial fertilizers is rapidly increasing in our New England States, their use on our old exhausted soils being an acknowledged necessity. It is the general opinion of our best farmers that the old standard fertilizer, Bradley's Phosphate, is the best and most economical fertilizer in use. It is always uniform in quality and condition, and gives better satisfaction on all crops than any other fertilizer that has ever been introduced into New England.

We publish the following communication, which coincides with our views expressed above:—

Mr. Editor,—Having used Bradley's Phosphate the past five years with good results every time, I am prepared to say it is the most reliable fertilizer in the market. I have tried it beside most of the other fertilizers offered for sale and it has always proved the best. G. F. Grout.
Ashland, Mass.

It now looks as if the Southern States will be very fully represented in the approaching exhibition of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute. It is warmly advocated throughout that section.

WHAT IS DIPTHERIA?

The name is comparatively new, but the disease is as old as sin itself. It is a condition of the throat something like croup, only worse, because it attacks the sufferer with such rapidity and in such a way as to stop the air passages. The throat is violently inflamed, and a tough membrane, like leather, is very rapidly formed. Perry Davis's Pain Killer has cured thousands of cases of diptheria. It acts so promptly, and so efficiently, that no family can afford to be without it.

— A meeting of Socialists at Chicago passed a resolution that the present revenue and tariff laws were a mystery to the masses.

☞ Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood, it has no equal.

— The New York court of appeals has given a decision that children have a right to play on the public sidewalks.

☞ Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

— The Tabor dinner is the latest Washington scandal.

☞ In the *Hop Plaster* are united Fresh Hops, Gums and Balsams, and its power is wonderful in curing Back Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side or Soreness anywhere. Thousands testify to this.

— There is not the least doubt of it, that it is more common now than ever before to see a man hold public office simply because he is rich.

☞ Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids digestion. Either sex use with benefit.

— The memorial statue of William Tyndall first translator of the New Testament into English, is being cast in London, and will be placed on the Thames embankment.

☞ The unhappy mortal whose food does not digest and assimilate perfectly will find immediate relief in "Wheat Bitters."

— The South Carolina Railway is one of the oldest railroads in the United States, and the first are for which a locomotive was built in America. The main line, from Charleston to Augusta, was completed in 1834.

☞ When the muscles lack firmness and the system is deficient in stamina, use "Wheat Bitters."

— Thousands of forest trees are planted in and around Chicago every year, many of them brought from a great distance.

☞ The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds of colors of Ink can be made from them.

— The United States coast survey has adopted 6080 27 feet as the standard mile, which is a minute of latitude.

☞ Every lady, rich or poor, should be acquainted with the value of James Pyle's Pearline for all cleansing purpose. Its usefulness in domestic economy cannot well be over estimated.

— There are thirty miles of turpentine orchards along the road from Montgomery to Mobile. Five orchards contain thirty thousand acres each.

Coughs.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents a box.

—The flood of 1832 in the Ohio river was within a few inches of being as high as the present one.

☞ Vegetine will regulate the bowels to healthy action, by stimulating the secretions, cleansing and purifying the blood of poisonous humors, and, in a healthful and natural manner, expels all impurities without weakening the body.

— A riot occurred in Chicago, the mob tearing up five hundred feet of rails which they did not like so near them.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D., New York City.* dec2-y

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* oct14-13t-eow

MARRIAGES.

In Bunker Hill District, Feb. 21, by Rev. A. S. Twombly, Miss Elizabeth F. Sturtevant, daughter of the late Eliab Sturtevant of Bunker Hill District and Mr. Stuart B. Remick of Chelsea.

In Dedham, 20th inst., by Rev. E. W. Virgin, George H. Hall of Johnson, Vt., to Etta E. Lewis of Reading, Vt.

In Framingham, 20th inst., by Rev. C. A. Humphreys, T. Curtis Porter to Miss Rose Brewchaud, both of Framingham.

In Keene, N. H., 20th inst., by Rev. Cyrus Richardson, O. A. Hillman of Marlborough, Mass., to Miss Caroline E. Willard of Keene.

DEATHS.

In Cambridge, 23d inst., Robert Ralston Newell, 80 yrs.

In Salem, 23d inst., Caroline, second daughter of the late Hon. Leverett Saltonstall.

In Walpole, 20th inst., G. I. Cleveland, 70 yrs.

In East Walpole, 22d inst., Mrs. Harriet S. Bagley, 78 yrs 2 mos.

In Harvard, 14th inst., Lowell Sprague, 91 yrs. 11 mos. 8 dys.

In Hamilton, 20th inst., Augustus Towne, 56 yrs. 11 mos. 26 dys.

In Concord, N. H., 8th inst., John M. Fitz, M. D., 63 yrs.

In Milford, N. H., Feb. 26, of heart disease, David Alger, formerly of East Dedham, Mass., 68 yrs.

In Hubbardston, Feb. 21, Miss Eliza Joslin, 82 yrs.

In Hingham, 25th ult., Charles A. Neale, 58 yrs. 11 mos. 1 day.

In Natick, Feb. 21, Lieut. Isaac H. Pinkham, formerly of 16th Regt. Mass. Vol., 53.

In Concord, Mass., Feb. 22, Joel W. Walcott, 62 yrs. 9 mos.

At Beverly Farms, Feb. 17th, of heart disease, Mr. David Larcom, in the 75th year of his age. A subscriber to the *Ploughman* for over forty years.

THE FAST DAY PROCLAMATION.

Thursday, April Fifth, Set Apart for this Purpose.

Following is the proclamation for Fast Day, issued by Governor Butler:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By His Excellency Benjamin F. Butler, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: A proclamation for a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

In conformity with the invariable usage of this Commonwealth, and with a sense of our absolute dependence upon the beneficent parent of mankind, and of our numerous and aggravated offences against his holy will and commandments, I have thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do appoint Thursday, the 5th day of April next, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer in this Commonwealth. And I request the ministers and people of every religious denomination throughout the same to assemble on that day in their several places of worship that we may unitedly humble ourselves in the presence of Almighty God, and acknowledge with deep contrition, our manifold sins and transgressions; that we may devoutly deprecate his judgments and implore his merciful forgiveness through the merits of our blessed Lord and Redeemer.

While we thus bow in humble adoration before the Most High, let us render him our unfeigned thanks for the numerous instances of his continual bounty toward us and our fathers, whom he planted in this fruitful soil; and, in an especial manner, that he endow them with wisdom to render this a land of piety, freedom and order. And, inasmuch as we have disregarded their example and neglected those principles by which they obtained and transmitted to us the inestimable blessings of the Christian religion, of law and of liberty, let us earnestly beseech him to heal our back-slidings and to restore us to that temper and conduct by which alone we can hope to be happy in this world and in that which is to come.

At the same time that we look with all humility to his grace for the remission of our sins, let us, with one mind and one voice, supplicate his blessings for us and our beloved country; that he would alike preserve us from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday; that he would graciously smile on the labors of the husbandman, and cause the earth to bring forth her increase in due season; that he would relieve our commerce from the embarrassments with which it is burdened, and grant that prosperity may again distinguish our navigation and fisheries, so that they who "go down to the sea in ships" and do business in great waters may have abundant reason to praise his holy name.

That he would afford success to our manufactures and prosper all the work of our hands.

That he would graciously condescend to direct the government of the United States, and give them wisdom to discern and firmness to pursue the true interests of the country; that he would preserve us from war and from all connections that lead to dishonor and adversity; that he would dispel the clouds that encompass us about, and continue to us the enjoyments of peace, liberty and religion; that he would influence the Governors of the several States to do everything within their respective spheres to preserve the Union, order, tranquility and independence of the United States; that he would protect us from the assaults of open enemies and from the snares of insidious friends; that he would suffer no weapon formed against us to prosper, but would set at naught the councils of those who devise mischief against us.

That he would vouchsafe his blessings on our university, our colleges and seminaries of learning; that he would bless all means used for propagating true religion, and promote the pious purposes of those who endeavor to disseminate a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, that all may learn his will and obey his commandments.

And it is recommended that all unnecessary labor and recreation be suspended upon that day; and I do specially exhort the ministers of the gospel on that day to feed their flocks with the divine word, and not discourse upon political and other secular topics which may divert the serious thoughts of the people from humble worship of the Father.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1883, and in the 107th year of the independence of the United States of America.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mothers Don't Know—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilfull, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

— A member of the Pennsylvania legislature is a justice, an organist, a school-teacher, and a gravestone-inscriber, all in one.

☞ The nerves of the human body have been called so many strings, in the make-up of that mighty mechanism. Excessive tension or relaxation of the chords is always followed by ill effects. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and heart disease in every stage.

— Cincinnati streets, says a contemporary, are probably the worst at present existing in any city pretending to civilization. They are meanly paved when they are paved, and whether paved or not they are indescribably rough and nasty.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists. mch11-y

Domestic Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Beans.—Market dull and quiet. We quote large hand-picked pea-beans at $2 55@2 60; choice small do at $2 70@2 55, and choice screened do at $2 50@2 55; medium, screened at $2 25@2 40, and hand-picked do at $2 50; common beans at $2 00@2 25; choice improved yellow eyes at $3 35@3 40; old-fashioned yellow eyes at $3 25@3 35, and red kidneys nominal at $3 50. Canada peas continue dull at 90@$1 00 ⅌ bush for common roasting, and $1 15@1 20 for choice. Split peas are quiet at $6 00@6 25 ⅌ bbl, with green peas at $1 40@1 50 ⅌ bush for choice Western, and $1 15@1 20 for Northern.

Seeds.—There is a steady tone to clover and timothy, with other varieties quiet. We quote timothy, fair to good at $2 00@2 15; prime at $2 25@2 35; choice at $2 40@2 50; Western clover at 12½@13½c ⅌ lb, and Northern at 13½@14½c ⅌ lb; New Jersey red-top at $3 25, and Western do at $3 25 ⅌ sack; millet is nominal at $1 25 ⅌ bush; German do at $1 50.

Fruit.—Choice No. 1 apples are firm, with no change in prices. We quote good cooking apples at $2 00@3 00 ⅌ bbl; choice Baldwins at $3 50 @3 75, with some freshly packed fancy stock at $4 00, in a quiet way, and greenings at $3 00@3 25, with some fancy higher. Evaporated apples continue quiet but steady at 15@18c, while Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced command 8½@10c ⅌ lb, and North Carolina sliced at 8@12c ⅌ lb. We quote Palermo and Messina lemons at $1 75 @4 50 ⅌ box; and $2 25@4 50 ⅌ case; Valencia oranges at $4 50 @5 00 ⅌ case for regular size, with large at $6 00@8 00; Palermo and Messina oranges at $2 25@3 00 ⅌ box, and Florida do at $3 00@5 00 ⅌ case. Aspinwall bananas sell in a quiet way at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bunch. Malaga grapes are in fair demand at $3 50@6 50 for light weights, with heavy weights at $6 50@9 00 ⅌ bbl.

Truck.—Prices fully sustained. Squash are scarce and firm. We quote cranberries nominal at $11 00@12 00 for country and 13 00@14 00 for Cape; native cabbage at $1 75@2 00 ⅌ bbl; beets at $1 00 ⅌ bush; flat turnips dull at 50c ⅌ bush; St. Andrews nominal at $1 50 ⅌ bbl; white French dull at $2 00 ⅌ bbl, and carrots at 50c ⅌ bush; squash continues scarce at $85 @90 ⅌ ton for Hubbard; Western yellow onions at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bbl, with Norfolk spinach at $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

Potatoes.—Prices steady at quotations. We quote Northern rose at 85@90c ⅌ bush; Eastern rose at 90@93c; Prolifics at 90@93c; Peerless at 85c; white Brooks at 85c; Burbank seedling at 90@93c; silver dollars at 88@90c; Chenangoes nominal at 80c ⅌ bush, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick rose at $2 65@2 75 ⅌ bbl. Sweets are steady at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl for the best New Jersey.

Hay.—Market steady and demand good at quotations. We quote choice prime hay at $16 00@17 00 ⅌ ton; with some fancy cars at $18 00; medium hay at $14 00@15 00; choice Eastern fine at $15 00; poor at $12 00@14 00, and damaged at $11 00@14 00, with Eastern swale at $9 00@10 00; rye straw dull at $13 00 @14 00, and oat straw at $9 00@10 00 ⅌ ton.

Poultry.—Turkeys are steady, with prices fully sustained. There is no change in chickens, which rule quiet, with game dull. We quote geese at 13@15c; ducks at 17@20c; Northern chickens at 18@20c; Western do at 17@18c; fowls and chickens mixed at 14@16c; choice young Northern turkeys at 23c ⅌ lb, fair to good do at 21@22c ⅌ lb, and Western turkeys at 22c for choice; with fancy at 23c, and fair to good at 20@21c ⅌ lb. Philadelphia squabs are $3 50@4 00 ⅌ doz. Black ducks at 80c ⅌ pair; quail at $1 50@1 62 ⅌ doz; grouse at 75c ⅌ pair. Venison continues nominal at 13c for the best Minnesota saddles.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork and Lard.—Market a little easier, but without particular change in prices. We quote job lots long cut at $21 50 ⅌ bbl; short cut at $22 00 ⅌ bbl; backs at $22 50; lean ends at $20 00@20 50; mess at $20 00; prime mess at $18 00@20 00; extra prime pork at $16 50@17 00. Lard is firm at 11¾@12c ⅌ lb in tierces; 12¼c ⅌ lb in 10-lb pails; 12¾c in 5-lb pails, and 13c in 3-lb pails. Smoked hams are in steady consumptive demand at 12@12½c ⅌ lb for large and 12½@13c for small; small canvassed hams bring 14@14½c; boneless breakfast bacon at 12½@13c, and rib breakfast bacon, 12@12½c; smoked shoulders are sold at 10c, and smoked ribs at 9½@10c ⅌ lb. Hogs continue firm at 9½@9¾c ⅌ lb for choice city dressed, with live hogs at 7½@8c, while Western dressed hogs sell at 8½@8¾c, with fancy selections higher.

Beef.—Trade easier, with unchanged quotations. We quote extra mess at $13 50 ⅌ bbl; choice family at $16 00@16 50; extra plate at $16 00@16 50; plate at $14 50@15 00; beef hams at $22 00@22 50; beef tongues, in bbls, at $24 00@25 00, and in half bbls at $12 50@13 00. Fresh beef.—There is a fair demand, with prices a little easier. We quote good fresh steers at 8¼@8¾c ⅌ lb; choice at 9c ⅌ lb, with light Eastern cattle at 6@7½c; good heavy hinds at 10½@11c; choice at 11½c ⅌ lb, with second quality at 8@9c; choice heavy fores at 6½@7c ⅌ lb; with second quality at 5@6; rattles at 5@6½c; ribs at 5@8c; rumps at 11@13c; rounds at 7½@8½c; rump loins at 10@13½c, and loins at 10@16c ⅌ lb. In other fresh meats there is a good demand with unchanged quotations. We quote good mutton at 8½@9½c ⅌ lb; common to fair at 6@8c ⅌ lb; choice lamb at 9@11c, common at 8@9c; Eastern veal, 9@11c, with Worcester county at 9@12½c

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING March 3.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hos.	Veals
This week	2740	14,344	90	13,337	47
Last week	3144	15,317	130	12,950	46
One yr ago	1776	5,645	18	14,204	37

Horses............ 140

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $8 50@9 00; first quality, $7 25@8 25; second quality, $6 00@7 00; third quality, $5 25@5 75; a few choice single pairs, $ @ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 25@4 75.

Working Oxen.—$100@200 ; @ handy steers, $75@125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20@38; extra, $40@48; farrow and dry, $18@32. Fancy Cows, $50@80.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings $12 00@20 00; two-year olds, $18@25; three-years old, $25@45.

Sheared sheep—Per lb, live, 3@5¼ cts; extra 5¼@6½c. Sheep and Lambs ⅌ head, in lots, $2 50@6 50 @. Lambs 5@8c ⅌ lb. Sheared Sheep— @ c, Lambs @ c ⅌ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb 6¾@7¼cts, live weight; Shotes—wholesale, @c; retail, 6a10c N Y Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, 8¼@9c. Suckling pigs, @ $

Veal Calves.—3½@7½c ⅌ lb. Lambs, @ c. A few selected Brighton Hides, @c.

Hides—Brighton, 8½@9c ⅌ lb; country lots, heavy 8@8½c; light, 6@6½c.

Stags and Bull Hides, @c; heavy, @c.

Calf Skins.—12½@ c. Small hides, c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 7@7½c lb; country lots, 4@6

Pelts—75c@$1 25 each; Country lots, 75c@$1 25 sheared skins, @ c.

Shearlings, @ c each; Lamb Skins, @ c each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep
Maine	161	18	New York.		
N. Hampshire	171	933	R I & Conn		
Vermont	176	1898	Western	2142	11,196
Massachusetts	90	299	Canada		
Liverpool					
Total				2740	14,344
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	477	3055	Eastern	163	18
Lowell	218	1277	Old Colony		
Boston & Alb.	1887	10,000	Onfoot & Boats	15	
N Y & N E			Boston & Prov		
Total				2740	14,344

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK
Exported from Boston for the week ending Mch. 3.

Exporter	Vessel	From Yds to Wharf	C'le	Sh'p
A N Monroe	Bulgagian		118	20

Drovers & Droves. Cattle and Sheep.

Cattle. Sheep.

Maine.
F H Coolidge & Son 21
S H Wardwell 15
G B Gilbert 15
C O Howe 15 18
J C Littlefield 15
Libby Son 60
J F Lawrey 10
A P Libby 17

New Hampshire.
Weymouth & Hooper 100
Wood-Breck 8 145
J N Morse 16
N E Winn 2
M Pike 4 85
J S Fry & Co 170
Aldrich-Johnson 14 210
J S Freeman 7 87
J O Sanborn 40
O F Bothell 3
I B Sargent 35 86
Dow-Moulton 19 50
J W Cooper 23

Vermont.
N K Campbell 1
A B Edwards 217
Sargent-Turner 5 20
R L Lovell 227
G B Evans 16 13
L T Mallory 3 4
Hall & Seaver 4 9
J V Newton 1 70
R E French 2 458
C P Burke 100
A Worthein 10 188
G Townsend 10 50
G H Sprigg 4 60
A J Piper 7 12
A Williamson 13
S M Flint 1 102
J H Thomas 9
H Ingerson 8
Kidder & Robinson 5 145
J Engram 18
R G Kimball 9
F S Kimball 7 98
B S Hastings 14
G W Brownell 17
M G Flanders 13 105

Massachusetts
J S Henry 33 144
W H Bardwell 14 106
L H Smith 49
C Townsend 14
S Bush 14
J Dimon 11
J D Hosmer 4

Western States.
A N Monroe 1614 1200
Hollis & Co 7800
E A Hollis 800
Hathaway & Jackson 318
J B Thomas 375
G A Sawyer 421
Devlin-Farrell 800
C Leavitt-Son 121
J Stetson-Son 36
Fitch Eames 53

OWNERS OF VEALS.

Maine.—F. H. Coolidge & Son, 26; S. H. Wardwell, 5; G. B. Gilbert, 10; C. O. Howe, 11; Libby & Son, 60; J. F. Lawrey, 10; A. Libby, 15.

New Hampshire.—Wood & Breck, 10; M. Pike, 1; Aldrich & Johnson, 20; J. S. Freeman, 3; J. O. Sanborn, 3; O. F. Bothill, 6; I. B. Sargent, 3; Dow & Moulton, 15.

Vermont.—N. K. Campbell, 8; Sargent & Turner, 4; R. L. Lovell, 2; G. B. Evans, 18; L. T. Mallory, 11; Hall & Seaver, 20; J. V. Newton, 29; R. E. French, 1; G. H. Sprigg, 18; A. J. Piper, 31; A. Williamson, 5; S. M. Flint, 5; J Engram, 15; F. S. Kimball, 30; B. S. Hastings, 9; M. G. Flanders, 2.

Massachusetts.—J. S. Henry, 27.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market. Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1883.

This week the receipts of cattle are 887 against 1075 last Tuesday. A comfortable demand was noticed on the country supply. With such weather as we experienced on Tuesday, there would be no trouble but what beef would keep without being put upon ice. Says one cattle drover who has in Vermont been having weather 24 degrees below zero, that "he did not begin to be as cold as here off our coast with the glass hardly at zero." But this cold wave had a tendency to quicken sales of cattle. Buyers did not stop long to palaver, but made up their complement, at satisfactory rates which were claimed, being ½ cent in advance of last week's rates. Eastern cattle were somewhat more numerous, but run more into store stock.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

Hathaway & Jackson sold good western steers from 6@6¼ cts ⅌ lb live weight, with weights from 1200@1400 lbs to a bullock

Probably the best single pair of oxen yarded were sold by M. Pike to S. S. Learnard. They were very handsome and very likely cattle weighing 3300 lbs home weight, nice and fat. We took particular notice of these cattle from the fact that they were fed on ensilage. This winter, and to have such cattle brought to market shows good feeding; the drover says that his neighbor, H. Foster of Hanover, N. H., was the feeder.

Sales of 3 oxen the average weight 2003 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 ox weighing 1720 lbs, at 5c, by J. Engram.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6.75 @7.00	Light to fair	$5.87½@6.37½
Good to prime	6.50 @6.62½	Slim	4.50@4.75

A few lots of premium steers cost..

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb 27 and 28, 1883.

The tone of the market is very much different than last week, as then the supply was light and many of the cattle took ship for foreign parts, but for all that butchers were very well supplied with beef. This week butchers must vamp up, and as they have had an eye on the Chicago market all the week, and could see there a firmness to the market, their presentiment upon entering the yards was to the effect that a rise would be required and obtained. Butchers did not find any fault with the offering, which was of good quality, but it was a conundrum how with the present state of the beef market they could force a like advance. It was generally conceded that the rise in cattle was a strong ½c per lb live weight on Western cattle.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 8 Western steers average 1383 lbs, at 6¼c live weight; 11 steers av. 1233 lbs at $6.35; 10 do. av. 1300 lbs at 6¼c; 10 do. av. 1207 lbs at $6.15; 12 do. av. 1120 lbs at $5.90, by C. Leavitt & Son.

Sales of 10 cattle, gross weight, 12,240 lbs, at $6 20; 7 cattle weighing 7930 lbs at 6c; 13 cattle weighing 14,400 lbs; 20 cattle weighing 20,650 lbs at $5.65, by Fitch & Eames.

Sales of 5 steers averaging 1342 lbs, at $6.25; 6 do. averaging 1180 lbs at $6.15; 5 do. averaging 1174 lbs at $6.10; 16 do. averaging 1136 lbs at $5.85. These were by J. Stetson & Son.

Late arrivals and sale of cattle at Brighton on Wednesday.

A. N. Monroe 34 cars of cattle, 1 car sheep. Hollis & Co. 7 cars sheep. The trade at the old yards for cows was very dull.

A. N. Monroe sold 20 steers av. 1380 lbs at $6.45; 23 do. av. 1420 lbs at $6.55; 20 do. av. 1360 lbs at $6.60; 20 do. av. 1370 lbs at 6¼c; 23 do. av. 1190 lbs at $6.20; 25 do. av. 1060 lbs at $5.80; 27 do. av. 1100 lbs at 6c; 41 do. av. 1200 lbs at 5c; 22 do. av. 1040 lbs at $5.70.

Sales of 1 pair working oxen girthing 6 ft. 6 in., weighing 2500 lbs at $1.35; 1 pair 6 ft. 8 in. 2800 lbs at $140; 1 pair 7 ft. 2 in., 3200 lbs at $150, by H. M. Taft.

Sales of 1 pair 6 ft. 10 in. cattle 2800 lbs at $125; 1 pair 7 ft. 2 in., 3100 lbs at $150, by J. D. Hosmer.

Sales of 1 new milch cow $65; 1 cow and calf at $60, by J. Dimon

Sales of 2 pair oxen girthing 6 ft, 8 in., 2800 lbs, at $135 per yoke; 2 new milch cows for $92.50, by C. O. Howe.

Sales of 1 pair 6 ft. 6 in. cattle, 2500 lbs, at $115; 1 pair nice, handy, well matched 3-year old steers, 1900 lbs, at $85. Cows from $29@$45, by J. H. Wardwell.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Very liberal supplies have been received this week, and the quality offered was not, as is sometimes the case, made up partly of pelters, not a pelter to our knowledge on sale, and the cheapest sheep offered would bring 4½@5c ⅌ lb. Better weights are now noticed on country sheep. Sheep are increasing in value as they increase in weight. Lambs are rated at 6@8c ⅌ lb, and Sheep 4½@6¼c ⅌ lb. The best flock that we could find were some 65 head by Frank Wood; these were run out of a lot of 600 that Mr. Wood is feeding, all prime Lambs. Those at market would average 97 lbs, and the feeder calculates to bring the rest to come up to 100 lbs, the average weight.

Weymouth & Hooper sold 100 good Lambs, average 92 lbs, they have 1,600 feeding.

C. P. Breck sold 54 Southdown Lambs, average 80 lbs; raised and fed by S. J. Roberts of Claremont, N. H., a good likely flock.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

There were a variety of cattle on sale from this State, some well adapted for work during the spring, on the farm or any work where great strength is required. Sales of working oxen are at a range of $110@$175 ⅌ yoke mostly. Sales lower or higher are the exceptions.

NEW MILCH COWS.

Ample supply was housed at the Watertown yards. The usual number of dealers present. Good Cows for milk command $40@$80, according to size of cow, quality and quantity of milk and grade of Cow. There were a good many Cows from $40@$55 ⅌ head on sale.

F. H. Coolidge made sales of New Milch Cows at $38, $36, $40, $45. $55 and $60. Sales of 7 Cows for milk for $300; choice Durham springer $65.

VEAL CALVES.

478 head covered the receipts of the week, steady rates noticed.

POULTRY.

300 lbs on sale at 14@15c ⅌ lb.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

90 Pigs were on sale with a very dull trade; scarcely any buyers present. We noticed sale of one 90 lbs Pig at $9.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Nov. 27, 1882.)

Mr Beard's Rupture Experiences.

Mr. Stillman A. Beard, a prominent farmer from Hughesville, Mo., formerly an old resident of Marine, Ill., was in the city last week for the purpose of obtaining Dr. J. A. Sherman's treatment for a recent left-side rupture. He stated that in 1874 he was treated by Dr Sherman for a right-side rupture as large as the Jordan case in the Doctor's illustrated book, and was effectually cured, and expects to reap the same benefit again, notwithstanding he is 65 years of age. Mr. Beard is enthusiastic in praise of Dr. Sherman's system, believing it the only one by which rupture can be thoroughly cured, having exhausted all other remedies before he applied to him in the first instance.

RUPTURE

Cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method, without the injury trusses inflict or hindrance from labor. Office, 43 Milk Street; consultation days Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. Book with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, and other indisputable proofs of success, mailed for 10 cents. mch3-tf

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Choice flavored goods rule steady, with the lower grades dull. We quote extra fine freshly-made Western creamery at 37@38c ⅌ lb, some very fancy higher; good to choice freshly-made do at 32@35c; very choice October, New York State creamery at 32@34c; September do at 31 @32c; early-made do at 25@30c; choice fall Western creamery at 31@33c; fair to good fall do at 29@31c; good summer creameries at 25@28c; choice New York and Vermont fall dairy at 25@28c; winter butter at 22@24c, with some very fancy higher; long dairies at 20@24c; summer dairies at 20@22c; choice fall Western dairy nominal at 20@24c, fresh factory at 21@23c; with some favorite marks higher; common to good do at 16@19c; bakers' at 13@15c.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Buyers are meeting their daily wants at unchanged prices. We quote choice Northern factory at 13¾@14c; choice Western factory at 13@13¼c, fair to good at 10½@12c, with common at 8@9c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Market and prices rule lower, 29c being an outside figure for any kind, while nice Southern stock sold as low as 27c. We quote fresh near-by Eastern at 29c; fresh Vermont and New York at 28@29c; fresh Southern at 27@28c; fresh Western nominal at 27@28c; limed nominal, with few offerings.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKETS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—There is a quiet tone to the trade, but prices are held steady. Minnesota bakers' are selling at $6 00@6 35, with some brands limited to $6 50. We quote fine at $3 25 ⅌ bbl; superfine at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl; common extras at $4 50@4 75; choice extras at $5 00@5 25; New York roller at $6 25@6 50; Canada superior at $5 25@5 50; Minnesota bakers' at $6 00@6 25; Michigan roller at $6 00@6 25; St. Louis at $5 75 @6 25; Michigan at $5 50@5 75; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis and Southern Illinois roller at $6 50@6 75, with some favorite brands held at $7 00; choice Minnesota spring wheat patents at $7 75@8 00; with some favorite brands held at $8 25; choice Wisconsin spring wheat patents at $7 50@7 75, and winter wheat patents at $7 00 @7 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn meal continues firm at $3 20 ⅌ bbl. with rye flour at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl in a small way. Oatmeal is unchanged, prices being firm at quotations. We quote at $5 75 ⅌ bbl for ground, and $6 75@7 25 for cut.

Corn.—Trade dull, and easy at quotations. The demand is only for immediate wants. We quote steamer mixed at 76c ⅌ bush; steamer yellow at 77c, and good no grade at 70@73c, as to condition and color.

Oats.—Dealers are generally asking 55c for No. 3 white, but sales were made as low as ½c under. We quote No. 1 white at 58c ⅌ bush; with some fancy barley oats at 59@60c; No. 2 white at 56c; No. 3 white at 54½@55c, and mixed nominal at 53@54c ⅌ bush.

Bran.—Market steady, with prices generally held strong at quotations. We quote bran at $21 50@22 00 ⅌ ton for winter wheat, in bulk, with feed and middlings in bulk at $22 00@24 00 ⅌ ton, according to quality. Cottonseed meal continues firm, with no change in prices. We quote at $28 00@29 00 ⅌ ton by the car-load for spot, with sales for prompt shipment at $27 00 for the best, with poorer grades lower.

Barley.—The market continues quiet, but firm at quotations. We quote two-rowed State at 85 @90c; six-rowed State at 90@95c, and Canada at 90c@$1, according to quality.

Rye.—Continues in moderate demand at 83c ⅌ bush in a small way.

Good Farm Wanted,

By a competent and responsible farmer thoroughly familiar with vegetable, Grain and Stock raising, desires a good Farm with stock and tools to rent, or take on shares for five years; or would manage for owner on salary. Address with particulars, W. J. LEWIS, Providence, Rhode Island. mch3-1t

Wanted,

SITUATION on a Farm by an American young man of good habits; able and willing to work; desirous of learning the business. Address FOREST COUILLARD, No. 36 Auburn Street, Charlestown, Mass. mch3-1t

Wanted to Hire,

A FARM with stock and tools, near good markets, from one to five years. Address S. G. FORBES, Marlboro', Mass. mch3-3t

Wanted to Hire

CHEAP, a Farm back in the country for one or five years where there is good chances for outside labor. Address with particulars, J., Auburndale, Mass. feb10-4t

BOSS' PERFECT WATCH CASES
mh3-1t

One Fool Among Many.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition—A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course—but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another square meal some time without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy by nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prematurely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Dyspepsia, the self inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam County, N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. Tried everything. At last gave Parker's Ginger Tonic a chance to show what it could do for me. It proved its ability by *curing* me. I recommend it to all who are suffering from this dreadful disease." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist of Carmel, N. Y., certifies the truth of Mr. Watts' statement.

Gloom, despondency, hopelessness, disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bed-time like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspepsia's foot prints. The Dyspeptic knows what Coleridge meant when he said: "Night is my hell." Parker's Ginger Tonic cures Dyspepsia, purifies the Blood, disperses Rheumatism and all chronic ailments. Prices, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Hiscox & Co., New York. jly-cow-26t

DOLE'S "COMMON-SENSE," FERTILIZER.

Company Organized June 19, 1882.

CAPITAL STOCK, : : $150,000.00.

DANIEL RUSSELL, President.
GEORGE A. SAFFORD, Treasurer.
ALLEN C. GOSS, Selling Agent.

OFFICE, 42 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, Room 5.

In calling your attention to the above-mentioned article, we beg to state that during the past ten years no pains, labor or expense has been spared to perfect a FERTILIZER that will meet the demands of the Agriculturist, the Farmer, the Gardener and Florist.

Our *aim* has been to reach the maximum worth in the least bulk, at the lowest price possible, and thereby greatly reduce the freight expense. Having in our employ Chemists of acknowledged authority, who thoroughly understand compounding the material for a Fertilizer *best* adapted to the needs of Plant life and growth, we have discovered a substitute for *Stable Manure*, which we claim will produce more Plant food *at the price*, than any other Fertilizer in the market.

Stable Manure is largely composed of organic matter, and in its decomposition, it generates carbonic acid gas, and performs other important functions, as follows:—

1st. It warms the soil.

2d. It helps the soil to appropriate larger quantities of fertilizing gases of the atmosphere.

3d. It lightens the soil, and thereby increases its power to absorb moisture.

Carbon has in itself a strong power to absorb and retain fertilizing material. It darkens the soil, and renders it capable of absorbing a greater amount of heat from the sun's rays.

The *basis* of all Fertilizers, called Superphosphates, which are in the market, is composed of fifty to seventy-five per cent. Lime and Sulphuric Acid, or Sulphate of Lime, of little, if any value as manure,—but mainly serve as eliminators of the soil. In addition we find:—

Nitrogen,............Two to three per cent.
Phosphoric Acid,....Nine to fifteen per cent.
Potash,...............One to eight per cent.

and the balance, moisture and organic matter.

The *basis* of our *Common-Sense Fertilizer* which we are now prepared to offer to the public, is a chemically prepared compost, and contains all the elements of Plant food, combined in its most perfect state.

To this *basis* we have added a liberal allowance of Bone and Potash, increasing its standard of value, as shown by the following analysis:—

Nitrogen,............Four to five per cent.
Phosphoric Acid,.....Four to five per cent.
Potash,...............Two to three per cent.

We are also manufacturing a special Fertilizer for the culture of *Tobacco*, which we can and do warrant to be the best for the purpose ever put upon the market.

Pamphlets and circulars containing price-list and full instructions will be mailed free on application.

Dole Common-Sense Fertilizer Co.
[illegible]

Wanted,

A SMART Protestant woman, about 25 years of age, to do nursery work; wish somebody of experience, and well recommended. Address Box 166, Andover, Mass. mch3-1t

Wanted,

MAN and wife without small children, to keep house for the owner and carry on a small farm. Must be American; capable, trustworthy and of pleasant disposition. Address in writing, EXETER, Ploughman Office, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. State last position or employment, and name references. mch3-3t

Wanted,

A MAN and wife without family as superintendent at Town Farm. Man to be a practical working farmer; wife to take charge of indoor work. Apply with reference to OVERSEERS OF POOR, Bolton, Mass. mch3-3t

FOR YOU How to Make Money Fast and Plenty of It. Send name and address on Postal Card only and get it. C. LESTER, 12 New Church Street New York jan20-8t

☞ Premium Chester White Berkshire, and Poland China PIGS, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List. jan27-26t

Wanted,

LADY canvassers to introduce an important article for laundry work, needed in every family and highly approved by all who use it. Also 10 active agents for our sectional heel protector and the Le Page French polish, the 2 best selling articles in the market. Apply to the DRAPER HEEL PROTECTOR CO., 103 Milk St., Boston. nov25-tf

For Sale,

A two-story DWELLING HOUSE containing 9 good size rooms, with about one acre of Land, in one of the most eligible situations in the village of Barnstable. It was built about six years ago at a cost of $2300, and will be sold for $1150. It is located near the Depot, Post Office, Schools and Church,—commanding a fine view of the Harbor and Cape Cod Bay, and considered one of the healthiest situations in the town. For any one desiring a summer home, it will be found a rare bargain. Possession given at once, and two years allowed for a considerable portion of the payment. For particulars, inquire of S. B. PHINNEY, Barnstable, Mass.
Feb. 22d, 1883. feb24-3t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex ss. Probate Court.

To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of SIMON ROBBINS, late of Acton, in said County, deceased, intestate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to DANIEL WETHERBEE of said Acton.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.
feb24-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON,

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Mar. 3.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	23@25	Beef Liver	8@10
Rump Steak	21@23	Beef Tongue	12@14
Round Steak	15@17	Corned Beef	8@15
Rib Roast	15@20	Smoked Beef	16@18
Chucks, &c	8@12	Beef Tongue, salt	12@15
Tripe	8@15		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	12@13	Smoked Should's	10@11
Clear Salt Strips	12@13	Smoked Ribs	11@12
Single Ham	13@14	Sausages	12@15
Corned Shoulders	9@10	Pigs' Feet	6@9
Briskets	10@12	Lard, leaf	12@14

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg	16@18	Mutton, ⅌ lb	14@22
Veal, shoulder	10@12½	Mutton, should's	8@10
Lamb, ⅌ lb	11@12	Sp'g Lamb, lb	18@22
South Down, legs, ⅌ lb	@		

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys, lb	20 @ 25	Pigeons, wild, doz	1 50@2 00
Chickens	20 @ 25	Philadel. squabs	3 50@4 00
Fresh Fowls	18 @ 20	Widgeon, pair	50@ 75
Geese	18 @ 20	Teal, ⅌ pair	75@
Geese, Mong'l	@	Snipe, dozen	3 00@4 00
Geese, wild	50@	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, common ⅌ pair	1 50@2 50	Brant, ⅌ pair	@
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00 @1 25	Yellow Legs, doz	@1 50
Quail, ⅌ doz	2 50@3 00	Plover, dozen	@
Grouse, pr	1 25@1 50	Rabbits, each	@ 15
Partridges, pr.		Venison, ⅌ lb	15@ 25
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair	@5 00	Woodcock	@
		Pigs, roasting	@
Ducks, Canvas Back, pr	@		
Pigeons, stall fed	@		

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	12@15
Creamery	35@40	Farm	11@13
Choice dairy	33 @35	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	25 @30	Cape	@ 33
Common	20 @25	Eastern	@ 31
CHEESE.		Northern	@ 30
Prime Factory	@15	Western	@28

Fruit and Vegetables.

New Apples, peck	@ 60	Tomatoes, lb.	@1 25
Table, peck	75@1 00	Do. Berm'da, qt	@
Baldwins, pk	50@	Tomatoes, can	15 @ 20
Russets	@	Citrons, each	@
Dried, ⅌ lb	@ 20	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes	@ 40
Table, doz	1 00@1 50	Sweet Pot's, lb	@ 5
Bartletts, pk.	@	Turnips, peck	30@ 40
Grapes—	@	Beets, peck	40 @ 50
Concord, lb	@	Beans— White, ⅌ pk	87 @1
Delaware, lb	@	Lima, quart	20@ 25
Catawba, bx	@ 50	Cabbages, head	12@ 15
Blk Hamburg	6 00@7 00	Carrots, peck	40@
Malaga, lb	35@	Parsnips, peck	@ 50
Oranges—	@	Onions, per pk.	@ 50
Havana, doz	@ 40	Cauliflowers	40 @ 50
Florida	50@ 75	Celery	15@ 20
Jamaica	50 @	Lettuce ⅌ head	@ 10
Messina	@ 25	Squashes— Hubbard, lb.	@ 6
Valencia	25 @ 40	Marrow, lb	@ 5
Lemons, doz	15 @ 25	Turban	@
Bananas, doz	50 @ 75	Cucumbers, ea	15@ 25
Peaches, can	25 @ 40	Egg Plants, new	@
Whortleberries, ⅌ can	25 @	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	5@
Cocoanuts, each	@ 10	Pickles—⅌ gallon— Cucumbers	50 @ 75
Cranberries, pk	1 25@1 50	Martinos	@
Chestnuts, lb	@ 20	Limes qt	@ 1
Shellbarks, pk.	20@	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	@
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon	25 @	per doz	@
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	@1 25	Rhubarb, lb	@15
Bermuda Onions, new, pk	@	Artichokes, pk	@ 75

Peaches, per dozen	@
" California, dozen	@
Neufchatel Cheese, dozen	@ 60
Green Peas, ⅌ peck	@ 1 00
Green Corn, dozen	@
Blueberries, quart	@
Raspberries, quart	@
Cherries, lb	@
Tomatoes, Natives, peck	@
Asparagus, per bunch	1 00@1 25
Olives ⅌ gallon	1 25 @1 75
Watermelons, each	@
Strawberries, per quart	1 50@2 00
New Squash	@
Pineapples	@
Peaches, natives, per can	25@ 30
Okra, ⅌ can	1 00@1 25
Dandelions, peck	@ 50
Spinach, peck	@
Mushrooms	$1 25@
Horse Radish	10c ⅌ bottle.
Garlic	15@
Radishes, bunch	@ 13

Fish &c

Bass, ⅌ lb	@ 25	Shad	@ 75
Blue Fish	@ 17	Pickerel, lb	@ 15
Codfish, fresh.	@ 8	Perch, doz	@
Haddock—		White Fish	@ 17
Fresh, lb	@ 7	Salmon Trout	@ 17
Smoked	@ 10	Brook Trout, lb	@
Halibut, ⅌ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@
Fresh	20@ 25	Lobsters, lb	@ 15
Smoked	@ 20	Frogs' Legs, dz	@ 40
Fins	@ 12½	Herring, salt doz.	@ 25
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@ 8	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz	@
Mackerel, each	8@ 17	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb	@ 12½
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@	Scollops, q't	40 @
Eels, lb	12 @ 15	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon	1 00@1 25
Smelts	15@ 25	Clams, gallon.	@ 70
Flounders	@ 6	Quohaugs, solid, ⅌ quart	@ 40
Salmon ⅌ lb— Fresh	@	Tautog	@
Smoked	25@		
Pickled	@ 20		

Soft Shelled Crabs, dozn	@
Scup, lb	@
Black Bass, lb	@ 15
Salmon, frozen, lb	@ 40

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash.	12 00 @13 00	Family,	18 00 @19 00
		Tongu	25 00 @26 00

Dressed Beef.

Sides, ⅌ lb	8½ @ 9½	Fore Quarters	7 @ 7½
Hind Quarters	10½@11½	Rounds	8½@ 9
Rumps and Loins	13@15	Ribs	7½@ 8½
Rattles	6½@ 7		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Backs, bbl	22 00 @22 50	Ohio Prime	16 50 @17 00
Extra Clear	22 00@22 50	Lard, ⅌ lb	12@12½
Sh't Cut, cl'r.	21 00@21 50	Ohio leaf, lb	12@12½
Long Cuts, clr	21 00@21 50	Hams, Bos'n ⅌ lb	12½ @ 13
Lean Ends	20 50@21 00	Hogs, whole	9@ 9½
Mess	19 00@19 50		
Ohio mess	18 00@18 50		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ⅌ lb	8 @ 14	Lamb, lb	10 @ 12½
Sheep, ⅌ lb	9 @ 12	Do Spring,	@
South Down, ⅌ lb			10@ 13

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Creamery, prime	35@40	Fine Factory.	13½@ 14½
do Fair to good.	30@33	Fair to good do	11½@ 13
N Y & Vt dairy		Farm	9@ 13
" prime	25@28	EGGS.	
do do Fair to gd.	20@22	Eastern	28@ 29
Western dairy	22@25	Northern	25@ 27
" Ladle packed	18@22	Western	@ 25
Common grades	14@16	Cape	@ 30

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT		Snowflake	@ 4 00
Apples, table	4 50@6 00	Onions, bbl.	2 50@ 3 00
Cranberries, bl	12 00@ 14	Beans, white—	
Country	12 00@ 14 00	Medium, bu.	3 00@ 3 25
Cape	12 00@ 14 00	Pea, bush.	3 00@ 3 25
Lemons, b'x.	3 00@ 4 00	Squashes, cwt—	@
Oranges, case	5 50@ 8 00	Hubbard ⅌ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
Havana, bbl	5 00@ 5 50	Marrow. bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Florida. box	6 00@ 7 00	⅌ ton	@
Messina	2 50@ 3 00	Quinces, bbl	@
VEGETABLES.		Pickles, bbl—	10 00@15 00
Potatoes, bbl	3 00@ 3 25	Cucumber	6 50@
Early Rose.	3 00@ 3 25	Limes	6 00@
Common	2 75@ 3 00		

Olives ⅌ gallon	1 50 @1 75
Oyster Plant, per bunch	10@15
Bananas, per bunch	2 00@ 3 00
Beets, per bushel	@ 1 25
Parsnips, ⅌ bush	@ 1 00
Cabbages, Drumhead, ⅌ bbl	@ 2 25
" Savoy " bbl	@ 2 25
Turnips, white French " bbl	@ 2 50
" yellow " bbl	@ 2 50
" white flat " bush	50@ 75
Celery, ⅌ dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Lettuce, ⅌ dozen	75@1 25
Spinach, per bushel	1 25@1 50
Rhubarb ⅌ lb	15@
Bermuda Onions per crate	
Peas per bush	
String Beans per bush, native	
Dandelions, ⅌ bushel	3 00@4 00
Scotch potatoes, per bush	@

DIAM... DY...
ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
Best Dyes...
☞ FOR SILK, WOOL, OR C... DRESSES, COATS, SCARF... YARN, STOCKINGS, CARP... RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or ... fancy article easily and perfectly ... shade. Black, Brown, Green, ... Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal ... Green, Terra Cotta and 20 othe... Warranted Fast and Durable. Ea... color one to four lbs. of goods. If y... used Dyes try these once. You wil... Sold by druggists, or send us 10 c... color wanted sent post-paid. 24 co... and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c... WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., B...

GOLD and SILVER ... Bronze Paint. Artists'... For gilding Fancy Baskets, Fr... Chandeliers, and for all kinds of orna... Equal to any of the high priced k... 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or... WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., B... ap22-29-J-A-S-D-J-F-M

HEART TROU...
☞ ONE IN THREE HAVE T...
And think the Kidneys or Liver a...
HYPERTROPHY, or enlargem... Ventricles. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator... PERICARDITIS, or inflamma... heart case. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator... WATER in the heart case. ... Dropsy). Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator... SOFTENING of the Heart. ... PALPITATION. Dr. Graves' Regulator... ANGINA PECTORIS, or Neura... Heart. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator shows... ☞ A STARTLING FACT! Heart trouble... gate are inferior only to consumption... Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a s... $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5. by e... stamp for eminent physicians' treatise on... In Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessn... Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has no... F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, C... ☞ Sold by all Leading Drugg...

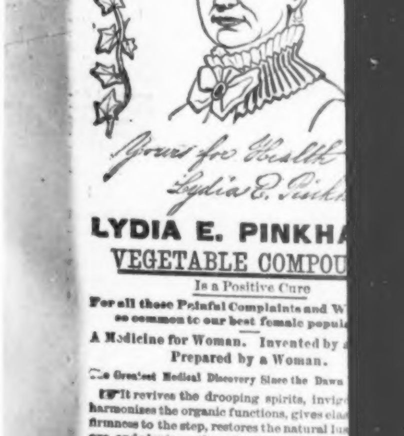
HEART DISE...
aug26-eowy (m,

Remember This.
If you are sick Hop Bitters wil... Nature in making you well when a...
If you are costive or dyspeptic, or ... from any other of the numerous dis... stomach or bowels, it is your own f... remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sov... edy in all such complaints.
If you are wasting away with a... Kidney disease, stop tempting ... moment, and turn for a cure to Hop...
If you are sick with that terrible si... vousness, you will find a "Balm in ... the use of Hop Bitters.
If you are a frequenter, or a r... miasmatic district, barricade your sys... the scourge of all countries—malaria... bilious, and intermittent fevers—by... Hop Bitters.
If you have rough, pimply, or s... bad breath, pains and aches, and fe... generally, Hop Bitters will give yo... rich blood, and sweet breath, heal... fort.
In short they cure all Diseases of t... Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidne... Disease. $500 will be paid for a ca... not cure or help.
That poor, bedridden, invalid w... mother, or daughter, can be made th... health, by a few bottles Hop Bitters... a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

The World Moves.—Skill and... Triumphant.
Our reporter relates the following ... experience of one of our most reliab... stantial merchants, Deacon Stephen... Mr. Mason says that from 1869 to 18... terribly from frequent very severe at... flammatory Rheumatism. The last a... winter of '79 and '80 was so severe ... him unable to take a step in four m... physicians thought that one side of h... lyzed, and both knees became so s... could not bend them. The doctors ... his case incurable, leaving him in a t... dition. He was then induced to try H... edy, by a medical friend who told h... whole sickness and trouble arose fr... disease, and convinced Mr. Mason th... the case, and after taking it six we... tirely cured, and is now in such exc... cal condition that neither damp wea... feet affect him disagreeably. Mr. ... that his cure is complete, as it is mo... years since he has had the disease. ... my most remarkable cure solely to H... edy, the Infallible Kidney and Liver... says Mr. Mason.—Providence Eveni...

The Best.
WILLIAM H. WILSON, M.D., Spring... ton Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed H... edy in a complicated case of Dropsy... been treating for eight years, and I ... Remedy is the best medicine for Dro... Kidneys I have ever used."

Owe My Existence.
ABIGAIL S. COLES, of Moorestown, ... Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ... Dropsy around the heart. My phy... friends despaired of my ever getting ... first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave m... lief. I feel I owe my very existence ... Remedy, and I am deeply thankful."
Aladdin's lamp wrought mighty ... Hunt's Remedy works mightier. Try...
jly1-cow26t



LYDIA E. PINKHA...
VEGETABLE COMPOU...
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and W... so common to our best female popula...
A Medicine for Women. Invented by a ... Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn ...
☞ It revives the drooping spirits, invig... harmonizes the organic functions, gives ela... firmness to the step, restores the natural lus... eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman ... roses of life's spring and early summer time...
☞ Physicians Use It and Prescribe It F...
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys a... for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the...
That feeling of bearing down, causing pa... and backache, is always permanently cured ...
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of e... this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PU... will eradicate every vestige of Humors ... Blood, and give tone and strength to the s... man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are ... at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. ... either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in ... of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, ... for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all ... inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamp...
No family should be without LYDIA E. PI... LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, bi... and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞ Sold by all Druggists.
ug12-y

This plaster is absolutely the best ever made, combining the virtues of hops | HOP PLAST...
with gums balsams and extracts. Its pow... derful in curing diseases where other pla... ply relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck... the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscle... Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sor... Affections of the Heart and Liver, and all... aches in any part cured instantly by the Ho... ☞ Try it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all d...
LAME BACK | Hop Plaster Co., Manuf... Mailed on receipt of ... CARTER, HARRIS & H... (1) General Agent...
au26-eowy (1)

Commonwealth of Massach...

Middlesex, ss. Probat...

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all ... sons interested in the estate of SARAH M... late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased, ...

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purp... be the last will and testament of said ... has been presented to said Court, for Pr... WILLIAM R. DUDLEY, who prays th... testamentary may be issued to him. the ... therein named, and that he may be exemp fr... a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to ... and statute.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Prob... to be held at Cambridge, in said County ... Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of March nex... o'clock before noon, to show cause, if ... have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed ... public notice thereof, by publishing this cita... a week, for three successive weeks, in the n... called the Massachusetts Ploughman, pr... Boston, the last publication to be two day... before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esqui... of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of F... in the year one thousand eight hundred and ... three.

mch3-3t J. H. TYLER, Re...

DIAMOND DYES.

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.

THE Best Dyes Ever Made.

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.

For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

ap22-29-J-A-S-D-J-F-M

HEART TROUBLES.

ONE IN THREE HAVE THEM

And think the Kidneys or Liver are at Fault.

HYPERTROPHY, or enlargement of the Ventricles. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has good record.* PERICARDITIS, or inflammation of the heart case. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator meets the demand.* WATER in the heart case. (Accompanies Dropsy). *Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator,—it acts promptly.* SOFTENING of the Heart. (very common) PALPITATION. *Dr. Graves' Regulator is a sure remedy.* ANGINA PECTORIS, or Neuralgia of the Heart. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator shows immediate results.*

A STARTLING FACT! Heart troubles in the aggregate are inferior only to consumption in fatality.—Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. Price $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5. by express. Send stamp for eminent physicians' treatise on these diseases. *In Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has no equal.*

F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, Concord, N. H. Sold by all Leading Druggists.

HEART DISEASE.

aug26-eowy

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweet breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer? apr15-y

The World Moves.—Skill and Science Triumphant.

OUR reporter relates the following remarkable experience of one of our most reliable and substantial merchants, Deacon Stephen G. Mason. Mr. Mason says that from 1869 to 1880 he suffered terribly from frequent very severe attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism. The last attack in the winter of '79 and '80 was so severe as to render him unable to take a step in four months. His physicians thought that one side of him was paralyzed, and both knees became so stiff that he could not bend them. The doctors pronounced his case incurable, leaving him in a terrible condition. He was then induced to try Hunt's Remedy, by a medical friend who told him that his whole sickness and trouble arose from Kidney disease, and convinced Mr. Mason that such was the case, and after taking it six weeks was entirely cured, and is now in such excellent physical condition that neither damp weather nor wet feet affect him disagreeably. Mr. Mason says that his cure is complete, as it is more than two years since he has had the disease. "I attribute my most remarkable cure solely to Hunt's Remedy, the Infallible Kidney and Liver Medicine," says Mr. Mason.—*Providence Evening Press.*

The Best.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, M.D., Springfield, Effington Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for *eight* years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used."

Owe My Existence.

ABIGAIL S. COLES, of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart. My physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to Hunt's Remedy, and I am deeply thankful."

Aladdin's lamp wrought mighty things, but Hunt's Remedy works mightier. Try it.

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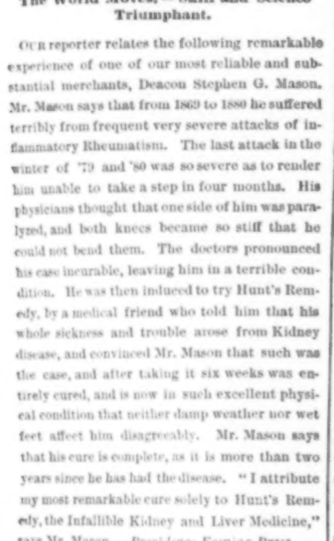


LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

ug12-y

HOP PLASTER

This plaster is absolutely *the best* ever made, combining the virtues of hops with gums balsams and extracts. Its power is wonderful in curing diseases where other plasters simply relieve. Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain in the Side or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Muscles, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Chest, Affections of the Heart and Liver, and all pains or aches in any part cured instantly by the *Hop Plaster*. Try it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

LAME BACK. Hop Plaster Co., Manufacturers. Mailed on receipt of price. CARTER, HARRIS & HAWLEY, General Agents, Boston.

sa8-eowy

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH MURPHY, late of Lincoln, in said County, deceased, greeting:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by WILLIAM R. DUDLEY, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

mch3-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

READ AND RUN.

—All we can say is, it has been a long, cold, unrelenting winter.

—Mr. Parnell replied to ex-Secretary Forster's insinuations in the House of Commons, and analyzed the evidence of the informer Carey, denying a large portion of his statements.

—A murderer in a Michigan jail died from terror, imagining the noise of a party in a neighboring house to proceed from a crowd that intended to lynch him.

—The Yale and Harvard rowing men have, after a great deal of preliminary talk, concluded the arrangements for a boat race during the coming season.

—In the sundry civil appropriation bill passed by the House, an amendment was adopted prohibiting the leasing or granting of any exclusive privileges in Yellowstone Park.

—A member of the first star route jury has been indicted for receiving money to influence his actions as a juror.

—The railroads centering in Cincinnati have all resumed operations with the subsidence of the floods. The lately inundated sections are reported to be cleaner than the others, having been thoroughly washed by the floods.

—The heart and other vital parts of the late Pope Pius IX. have been placed in a marble urn.

—The Germans have been returning the favor by sending money contributions for the relief of their brethren in the Ohio Valley.

—The Orleans princes are to be deprived of their military posts, under the old French law.

—In his sermon in the Boston Theatre, last Sunday evening, Robert Collyer said—"Patrick Henry was good for little, except to catch a string of trout now and then, and that is about as poor a use as a man can come to. But he married a bright, helpful woman, who persuaded him to study law, and he became one of the leaders of the nation. Such men as these are of the brighter sort, but they do not suspect their own powers. Their lives are like a cow path—all over the pasture, into the roads, and home again. But the new birth reveals their worth.

—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last Saturday, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of President Chadbourne.

—The First Parish of Brighton appropriately celebrated its hundredth anniversary on Monday last.

—We are told that in New York city at the present time there are no fewer than eleven thousand liquor and beer saloons, which is at the rate of about one for every 115 inhabitants.

—The uncertainty and apprehension in reference to the tariff have without doubt had a visible effect on trade, to depress its operations.

—In the Congressional appropriation bill were items covering the salaries of two members who had died before they began service. It sounds rather remarkable to some to hear that those items were stricken out.

—The steamship Glamorgan, of the Warren line, of this city, was wrecked in mid ocean on the 16th of last month, having encountered a gale on the 14th. She carried no passengers. Her captain, second officer, and five other persons were lost.

—The French Chamber of Deputies has voted an expression of confidence in the new ministry, by 275 majority.

—Rev. Mr. Potter, formerly of Springfield, began his pastorate of the Dudley Street Baptist Church in this city, last Sunday.

—Mr. John Morley, the distinguished critic and essayist, as well as literary editor, has been elected a member of the British House of Commons.

—The funeral of President Chadbourne took place in Amherst, last Sunday.

—More startling discoveries in relation to the Irish conspiracy are promised soon. Six of the newly committed prisoners have expressed their willingness to become informers.

—The President has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe of the navy.

—This is the last week of Congress, and the opening of Spring.

—The new comet discovered in the western sky excites much interest among astronomers.

—A concerted revolt in the Sing Sing prison is a new thing, and excites a good deal of interest.

—It is supposed that President David Davis resigned the *pro tem.* presidency of the Senate on the 3d of March in consequence of an intimation received from President Arthur that he does not intend to convene the Senate in special session on the 5th of March.

—The President has transmitted to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State in regard to an agreement said to have been made between the ministers of the United States and other countries now serving at Lima and Peru, to bring about peace between Lima and Peru.

—The Manhattan Insurance Company of New York is said to have been found rotten to the core.

—The inlet of the Milwaukee water works has been clogged with ice, so that the reservoir has been reduced to half a day's supply, threatening a water famine for the city.

—Good observations of the new comet, called the Brooks comet, have been had at the Harvard Observatory.

—White willow is recommended by Mr. Leonard Hodges, who superintended the planting of trees along the St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad, who is also to have charge of the same work on the Northern Pacific. He said it is the cheapest and hardiest tree for such planting, and that a fence of it will grow to an average of twelve feet in four years from the time of planting the cuttings.

—The present week has been an extremely critical one for the entire region along the banks of the Mississippi below Cairo. The people living along the lower Mississippi made extensive preparations to confine the waters within bounds, and to escape in case they were overtaken by the rise.

—According to Bradstreet's report, cotton picking ended generally on January 1st., and on the 15th of February the planters had about ten per cent. of their crop on hand. The weather for the next crop is reported to be generally bad, while the financial condition of the planters is much improved.

—The Hour advises girls who would have and keep good complexions to wash their faces with water almost boiling. And so should all women who do not want wrinkles. The writer says that she (or he) is over fifty, and is without a wrinkle so far, which she ascribes to having washed her face night and morning with "very, very hot water." The theory is that hot water tightens the skin and prevents it from wrinkling.

—A San Francisco paper describes the United States sub-treasury in that city as "a little batch of brick and iron, dumped down in a narrow space facing on a mere alley, and about as large and showy as a respectable junk shop;" yet in its vaults are bags containing gold and silver piled high, twenty millions of the former, and fourteen and a half millions of the latter, with eight millions more in paper currency.

—John Swinton said in a recent lecture,—"What an enlarging and elevating study is History! How picturesque are its shows, how grand its vistas, how interesting its chief actors, how awful its warnings, how surprising the features and forces that are developed before our eyes, as we watch the rise and fall of nations, the pitching and tossing of mankind."

—The past year, says the London Engineer, has been one of unusual prosperity for the ocean steam trade between England and America. Vessels like the Alaska earned from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars each voyage, one-half of which is profit.

—Henry Conscience, the Belgian novelist, is at the point of death from cancer in the stomach. He was celebrated as far back as 1840, when his novels created almost as great a sensation in Belgium as the Waverley Novels of Scott did at the time of their publication in England. They were illustrations of rural life and character.

—It is Italian Opera season in Boston just now, in spite of the season of Lent, and the town is in ecstasies of delight over it.

—The salary list of Massachusetts is not heavy, as the number of individuals paid more than $1000 is but 263, of whom 140 receive less than $1500 salary.

—Winter went out cold and biting, laying a final light coverlid of snow on the earth early on the last day. We are glad to call the month by any other than a wintry name.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging-down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it. MRS. EMILY RHOADS, McBrides, Mich.

—It seems that in Paris, at the auction mart jewels do not greatly appreciate in value because they have been worn by a famous actress.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE RAISED,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DO NOT PURCHASE YOUR SEEDS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

SEND FOR A COPY.

Address SCHLEGEL & FOTTLER, 26 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

mh3-tf

LaDow's Disk Harrow.

THE BEST IN USE.

LaDow's Jointed Disk Harrow is acknowledged to be the most valuable farm implement ever produced. No other style of harrow can so perfectly prepare the ground for receiving seed. It does not merely scratch or tear up the soil, with a heavy, dead draft, like all other kinds of harrows, the Revolving Disks easily cut into the soil, lift it from below to the surface, and thoroughly pulverize every inch of it, leaving the land light and mellow. In many instances it can be used instead of a plow.

No other kind of harrow can put in manure equal to it. No other kind of harrow can cover seed equal to it.

Thousands in use. Every one fully warranted. You will regret it if you do not secure the LaDow Disk Harrow in preference to any other kind. Send for latest Descriptive Circular, to

EVERETT & SMALL, 43 SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS. 43

Sole manufacturers for the New England States. mch3-6t-eow

Farm for Sale,

In the east part of Southboro', or "Pleasant Valley," so called; one mile from O. C. R. R. Depot; store of Wright Bros., and Baptist Church in Fayville, and two from Centre Depot, O. C. R. R. High School, two Churches, and "Centre Store;" convenient to Ward school; almost within a stone's throw of two Grist Mills; one Saw and planing Mill. About three miles from Framingham; same from Marlboro', formerly known as the "Jennison Farm."

Owing to ill health, the subscriber now offers, for sale, this Farm, containing forty or fifty acres more or less, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage and Wood and Sprout land. Nearly all the pasture land can be put under the plough. Not a rod of waste land upon the Farm. This soil is a deep loam with clay subsoil. There is no better land in Worcester county. The House is large, two-story, with L thirty feet long, painted and blinded. Said House contains thirteen rooms; convenient for a large family or summer boarders. Cellar under whole House, partly cemented. In cellar under the L is a large set copper boiler; on first floor above, are *two*; one copper, one iron. There are two barns, one 34x40 *with cemented cellar*; the other a shade smaller. A large hen-house nearly new, and other outbuildings. There is a never-failing well of soft water brought by aqueduct to House and Barn. Some five steps from L door is another lasting well with pump. The spring in cow pasture was never known to fail. A large number and variety of apple trees, both early and late in full bearing; but mainly Baldwins. There are pears, peaches, quinces, and other smaller fruit. A personal inspection will show that the above description is not overdrawn. For further particulars inquire of DEXTER NEWTON, Fayville, Mass., or the Subscriber, Fayville.

mch3-4t R. GODDARD.

For Sale or to Let,

A FARM of 18 acres with small buildings, good water and fruit, in a good farming neighborhood. Also, to let, a small house and garden, to a farmer of steady and industrious habits, with chance to work for the rent. Address P. O. Box No. 23, Northboro, Mass. mch3—2t

Farm for Sale in Groton, Mass.

A Productive Village Farm of eighteen acres, directly opposite Lawrence Academy, with good cottage house and two tenement houses, all occupied, free of incumbrance. A mortgage for half purchase money taken if desired. Apply to W. A. WILBOURN, Executor, So. Lancaster, Mass. mch3—4t

Trees, Vines, Roses.

CHOICEST NEW AND OLD KINDS.—An unsurpassed stock, home growth, quality superior, at lowest prices. Inspection and comparison invited. *Catalogue free.*

W. C. STRONG, Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

mch3-7t

LOW'S RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Raising New Varieties a Specialty. As the Originator and first introducer of the Essex Hybrid Squash and Essex Hybrid Tomato (without exception the *best varieties* in cultivation), I invite *all* who want Seed *Pure* and *True* to send to headquarters. *All seed by the pound sent Free of Postage. Seed to Market Gardeners*, who buy in quantity, *at Special Rates.* Seed Potatoes, Choice Cabbage and Onion Seed Specialties. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ALL. AARON LOW, Seedsman, Essex, Essex Co., Mass. mar3—7teow

PLANTS.

I have this season the finest PLANTS ever grown at SUNNYSIDE NURSERY, including the new and standard varieties. Catalogues sent free.

C. S. PRATT, NO. READING, MASS.

This advertisement will not appear next week; cut it out. mh3-1t

U. S. MAIL.

DR. E. G. JONES may be consulted free (by mail) on *all diseases*. No matter what your disease is, no matter how long you have been sick, or how many doctors you have tried, *Give him a trial, you will never regret it.* Write him a statement of your case, enclosing stamp for reply. Price for course of medicine reasonable, within the means of all. *Can refer to hundreds he has cured. Don't delay. Address at once*, E. G. JONES, M. D., Peace Dale, R. I. mch3—y

NEW & OLD LARGE & SMALL FRUITS FREE. Now Ready! 36-page Semi-annual Illustrated Catalogue SENT FREE. CAYUGA LAKE NURSERIES (Estab'd 1835) H. S. ANDERSON, Union Springs, N. Y.

mh3-2teow

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my towns-man," says Dr Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort *cured him*. Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and all others, too, that Kidney-Wort *cured my 20 years liver disorders.* Publish it please, in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*."

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Another Bank Cashier escapes. George H. Horst Cash'r of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said, recently: "Kidney-Wort *cured my bleeding piles.*"

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given *immediate relief*, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Apr. 20-82.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. *Now I'm well.*"—David M. Hutter, Hartford, Wisc.

aug26-1y

"NEW AND USEFUL SHRUBS."

"The Best Method of Propagating."

BY WM. C. STRONG.

[A paper read before the Mass. Horticultural Society, Boston, Feb. 17, 1883.]

Mr. Strong mentioned first the Japanese maples of the *polymorphum* type, which may be properly classed as shrubs. There can be but one opinion as to the exceeding beauty of many of them. The variety known as *atrosanguineum purpureum* is perhaps the best for our climate. But it is greatly to be feared that none of these are likely to prove vigorous, though it is probable they will withstand our winters if they mature a healthy summer growth. The difficulty is with our hot suns. On the estate of Mr. Hunnewell, where they have the benefit of shelter and moisture, they seem to thrive, and are superlatively beautiful. But at Messrs. Parsons' nursery in Flushing, where they have been largely propagated, they do not get from the frames to the open ground to any extent. The general experience is that they will require such careful nursing as will unfit them for ordinary cultivation.

Azalea mollis, also from Japan, might have been called new here half a dozen years ago. At the Arnold Arboretum it endures the winter quite as well as the Ghent azaleas, and flowers superbly and promises to supersede them, the flowers being finer in size and form. At the Arboretum a large number of seedlings have been raised, from which we may expect plants every way suited to our climate. Another Japanese shrub is the Red Bud (*Cercis Japonica*) which differs from our American species in being much more dwarf and flowering profusely when not more than a foot in height, and the flowers are much larger and richer in color. Mr. Strong here pointed to specimens exhibited by him, cut from a bush placed in the greenhouse six weeks ago.

Many of the large class of evergreen shrubs known as Retinosporas, or Japan cypress, are quite hardy here if planted in soil and position adapted to their wants. The heath-leaved variety (*ericoides*) is not hardy with the speaker, but *plumosa, plumosa aurea, squarrosa, filifera, obtusa, obtusa nana*, and *lycopodioides* have endured in exposed positions. They are very diverse in form and foliage, and of great importance for lawn decoration. Probably the golden *plumosa* and the silvery and dewy *squarrosa* would be chosen as most useful and contrasting. *Tamarix plumosa*, from Japan, seemed more hardy and was certainly more erect and plume-like and richer in foliage than the previously known species, but its hardiness is yet doubtful. *Rosa rugosa*, from Japan, gives several shades of color in the flowers, the dark red being perhaps the best. The flowers are single, and of much beauty when partly open. But the bush has great merit as a shrub, with very luxuriant, dark, rich green foliage, and in winter is crowned with numerous scarlet seed vessels. It is a real acquisition.

Cornus Siberica foliis albo-marginatis, probably a garden variety, has very distinct white variegation, with shades of pink, in clear contrast with vigorous green, giving a lively and very attractive appearance to the bush. It has the same scarlet wood for winter effect as the *Cornus sanguinea*, and is a very promising shrub.

A new plum from Persia, called Pissardii, has attracted much attention at French exhibitions the past season. It is said to have "splendid foliage, of a blood-scarlet color, keeping so until the leaves fall in November, the wood being of a brilliant black." It has not yet been seen here.

The essayist did not regard the *Weigelas* with special favor, but the variety *candida* is pure white, and a decided improvement on *Hortensis nivea*, and a real acquisition. *Spiræa Thunbergii* deserves general cultivation because of its graceful habit and foliage, which is pretty enough for bouquets and table decorations. It bears a profusion of delicate white flowers, the first of the season. *Spiræa ariæfolia* is the most profuse flowering. The Golden elder is the most effective plant of this color. The Purple hazel is a strong contrast in dark color. The cut-leaved sumach (*Rhus laciniata*) has very beautiful, airy, fern-like foliage. The variegated althæa is perhaps the best plant with white foliage. It is very vigorous and striking. The light, breezy, snow-white *Exochorda grandiflora* and the *Viburnum plicatum* have been frequently mentioned in our discussions, but not oftener than they deserve. The panicled species of hydrangea is more upright in growth and of better foliage than the variety *grandiflora*, and many will prefer the light trusses of bloom to the grosser masses of *grandiflora*. The dwarf spruces, arbor vitæs and other evergreen shrubs are of great value for lawn planting. A tropical, palm-like effect may be produced by cutting the ailantus to the ground and securing new shoots every season or two. The Purple beech is fine in color when kept as a shrub by the use of the knife, and Schwedleir's and Reitenbach's maples are even better.

As to propagating shrubs, the natural method is by the seed, and it is the cheapest and also the slowest, and can only be used when we have seed bearing plants and can give the time. If we are in haste with a new kind, grafting upon strong, congenial stocks gives a great gain in time. The rarest evergreens are multiplied with great speed and facility by this process. It is only necessary to start the stocks in pots, and when the sap is fairly moving to side-graft the dormant scion, and then pack away in a shaded frame in the green house, kept moist with sphagnum, and in a few weeks a skilful workman will show a large per cent. of well-established plants. Deciduous shrubs are seldom grafted, but oftener propagated from cuttings of soft wood. The cuttings are taken in July or August, when the wood is in a half mature state, and put into boxes having two or three inches of soil at the bottom and an inch or two of fine sand at the top. In close, shaded frames, with a slight bottom heat, the cuttings will root freely and be strong enough to pack away during the winter. In spring they should be planted out, and will make stocky plants by autumn.

A cheaper mode, and effectual for many shrubs, is to cut the hard wood into proper lengths in autumn; then bury it in dry soil in open ground in bundles, bottom ends upward, sheltering with boards to keep from rain and severe freezing and thawing. In the early spring plant firmly in carefully prepared garden soil. A large per cent of most varieties will make a vigorous growth. For those who cultivate plants in greenhouses the easiest method is to take cuttings of the soft wood in February, March or April. These root readily in an ordinary propagating bed, and are ready to turn out into the open ground in May to make strong plants by fall. Those who raise roses for winter cut flowers find this method the most satisfactory. The essayist has been trying an experiment in feeding cuttings with a solution of cow manure just as the callus is forming, and is convinced that it induces the throwing out of strong, healthy roots, of more substance than we can get in pure sand.

Mr. Strong concluded with a few words in favor of a more general use of shrubs for the adornment of suburban homes. They are peculiarly adapted to give the best effects at the least cost and with permanent results. There is no danger that they will grow up to shut out the sunlight and views from our dwellings. Many of the coarse-growing kinds are not in keeping with highly cultivated estates, but may be used in less conspicuous positions and for wind-breakers. But there is left a long list of kinds suited to the most cultivated positions; the difficulty will be in making judicious selections. However much we may prize the flowering quality of shrubs, we must remember that this is shown in most cases for only a week or ten days in the year, and we desire something more than this brief enjoyment. It is true we have some shrubs which flower at periods of scarcity, like the clethra and hydrangeas in August and the althæas in September, and which would therefore be indispensable for that quality alone. The rose also is an example of such superlative beauty in bloom that it can well afford to stake its reputation upon this one point. Still, it remains true, as a rule, that we must seek for effect in form, and for grace and luxuriance in foliage, as giving more enjoyment in the aggregate than flowers in their brief period. We must study to harmonize and heighten the effect of color, form and size. We have a greatly increased range of color, from the white of the cornus and althæas, and golden of the elder and spiræa, and of evergreens the retinospora, arbor vitæ and yew, the vivid green of the Forsythia, to the dark shades of berberry and hazel. What combinations of light and shade may be made with these materials! Again, we have great variety in size and character of growth, from the most delicate evergreens to the rugose vigor of the Japan rose. What striking effects may be produced when these are used in harmony with each other and with their surroundings! Judicious planting is a great art, but it is an art which insures a great and permanent reward.

Mr. Strong's paper was listened to with much interest, and applauded at the close. In the discussion which followed, ex-President C. M. Hovey, while agreeing generally with the essayist, differed in regard to the value of the weigelas. He praised the brilliant golden yellow flowers of the *Forsythia suspensa*, which contrast beautifully with other early flowers. There are many good old shrubs which we should not neglect, and many new ones which have no particular value. The *Magnolia Halleana* is very desirable, as is also a black variety of *purpurea*. He was surprised that the essayist had not mentioned the method of propagating by layers. Modern invention has brought out new methods of grafting. Thus the new wisterias, which when introduced sold at a guinea a plant, were grafted on the roots of other varieties.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

—Quebec is now thinking of having a school of art.

Agents can grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For full particulars address E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St. N. Y. nov12 52t

—It simply appears to be a gang of murderers who are on trial in Dublin, who pretend to be working for Irish independence.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality, and enable you to breathe and speak clearly.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists. mch11-y

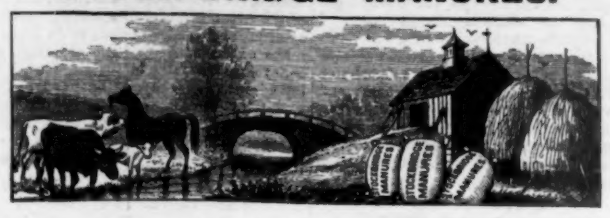
SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1. mch11-

Wanted,

STUDENTS in Telegraphy, at home; instruction by mail; instruments furnished; situations guaranteed; cheapest, quickest, and surest method. Sample automatic alphabet, giving exact sound of Morse instrument, key, messages, technicalities, and code of W. U. signal, postpaid, only one dollar. STENCIL TELEGRAPH CO., P. O. Box 2686, Boston, Mass. feb24-4t

STOCK-BRIDGE MANURES.



The above cut illustrates how a large number of farmers have been able by the use of Stockbridge Manures to "bridge over" from poor crops to large crops, and so keep more stock, and in turn make more manure, until many of them have now outgrown their barn room, and are obliged to stack out of doors. Of course it is not entirely due to the use of the Stockbridge, but the introduction of these valuable manures at a time when farmers were disgusted with fertilizers—awakened a new interest, and has led to a better system of farming. From that time these manures have steadily increased in favor until they have taken the place of the expensive *Peruvian Guano* for all crops, and especially for Potatoes, Corn, Top Dressing, &c., not only increasing the crop but greatly improving the quality. Remember they are largely composed of chemicals, and are therefore much surer to use than inferior Fertilizers composed of doubtful material. Pamphlet giving particulars, mailed free.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., 43 Chatham Street, Boston.

mh3 tf

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This old and reliable Fertilizer, which has been on the market for eighteen years, is unsurpassed for use on Farm, Garden, Lawn, or Flower Bed. It is a complete manure, rich in all the necessary elements. The Farmer who plants his crops, looking to the money they will return, finds that every dollar's worth of SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO applied to the soil, repays its cost many times over. Try it, and be convinced. Pamphlets, with testimonials, etc., forwarded free. If there is no local agent in your vicinity, address

GLIDDEN & CURTIS, Gen'l Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

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The Planet Jr. Seed-Drills, Wheel-Hoes and Horse-Hoes are without an equal in the world! We have never before offered them so perfect, or in such variety, nor published so clear and full a Descriptive Catalogue of them. We guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work, of thirty-two pages, with over Thirty New Engravings, showing the tools at work among Onions, Beans, Celery, &c., and also contains a chapter on the proper Cultivation of Crops. Send your own address, and ten neighbors' most interested in Farming and Gardening, and we will mail it free. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the PLANET JR. GOODS, Nos. 127 and 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.

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NEW SEED CO.

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Invite a call from Farmers, Gardeners, &c., to examine their large stock of HOME GROWN and IMPORTED SEEDS, all NEW and SELECT; none are BETTER, none CHEAPER. We *test our Seeds* and long experience as practical men enables us to offer THE BEST. Call or write for *Catalogue. It will pay you.*

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GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

NEW Vegetables A Specialty.

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill the order gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, and a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

dec30-14t

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FOUNDED 1784. CENTRAL PORTION OF BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM

Catalogue and Prices of PEDIGREE SEEDS Sent Free to any Address.

D. LANDRETH & SONS Seed Growers, PHILADELPHIA

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DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

nov11-y

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THE FERGUSON BUREAU CREAMERY. Makes the Best Butter.

It develops the finest flavor and color. The butter has the best grain, and keeping quality. It makes the most butter. Uses the least ice, and saves the most labor. Hundreds have discarded deep setters and adopted the Bureau. DON'T BUY ANY CANS, PANS OR CREAMER, or send your milk to the factory, until you have sent for our large illustrated circulars and price lists. THE FERGUSON M'F'G. CO., Burlington, Vt.

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NEW EARLY SUNRISE POTATO!

From not only customers, but from Seedsmen, who are not apt to praise others' introductions unless they are valuable, we have received many TESTIMONIALS justifying us, we think, in saying that our New Early Sunrise Potato is the most promising early sort ever offered. PRICE by mail, per pound, 75c. by freight or express, per pound, 60c. per 4 qts. $1; per peck, $1.50; per bushel, $5; per barrel, $10. Orders booked now for future delivery. Testimonials mailed upon application. Illustrated Seed Catalogue mailed FREE.

PRICE & KNICKERBOCKER, 80 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

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REID'S CREAMERY

ALWAYS MAKES GOOD BUTTER. SIMPLEST AND BEST.

BUTTER WORKER Most Effective and Convenient, also Power Workers, Butter Printers, Shipping Boxes, etc. DOG POWERS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue. A. H. REID, 26 S. 16th Street, Phila. Pa.

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MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY. THATCHER'S Orange Butter Color

Is so concentrated and so perfect in shade that it is economy and a satisfaction to use it. We want no cash that our goods do not merit. The most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of large creameries and dairies full of solid facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 & 10 oz. bottles and 1 & 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 25 States and Canada, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the NEW GUIDE BOOK (just out) on the Dairy and how to select a milch cow. It contains over 50 fine illustrations; or send us 15c for a copy. H. D. Thatcher & Co., Propr's, Potsdam, N. Y.

feb10-17t

How We Test Seeds.

Probably from the fact that our long experience as Practical Gardeners, made us realize the necessity more strongly than most seed dealers, we very early in our career as seedsmen inaugurated the practice of testing all seeds before selling. From the small tests begun in 1872, this practice has extended and become so systematized that the past season it required the entire use of one of our largest greenhouses for our seed tests during the fall and winter, and afterwards in spring in the open ground we had set out many thousand plants, representing the stock in vegetable seeds alone of over 600 growers. All these tests are carried on under the personal supervision of PETER HENDERSON, and as the author of "Gardening for Profit" has had as long and as varied an experience as most men in operations connected with the soil, it will be seen that we are placed in a position to judge, not only as to the germinating properties, but what is of far more importance, the purity of and the kinds of seeds best suited for all gardening purposes. If therefore you can buy seeds as cheaply from us, and we think if you will compare prices you will find that you can—it will certainly be to your interest to do so. Our Catalogue for 1883 of Everything for the Garden is now ready, and will be mailed free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

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NEW SEEDS WANTED

For the purpose of promoting progressive agriculture, we desire to procure stocks of Seed of all new and improved varieties, especially Pure Seed Corn and other grains. New varieties should have their characteristics fixed by a course of five years or more of careful selection and breeding. Any person having such will please send sample, with his own address plainly marked upon the package, and write careful description, with history, to HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

feb24-4t

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it! D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

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Warranted to be fully equal to representation. The most perfect self-regulating, and most durable incubator made. Send for circular to THE ECLIPSE INCUBATOR CO., Box 309 Waltham, Mass., Or to 68 Devonshire Street, Room 13, Boston. feb10-eow6t

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For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use. 10,000 IN USE. Write for Pamphlet. Simpson & Gault M'f'g Co. Successors to STRAUB MILL CO. CINCINNATI, O.

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Now is the time to prepare your orders for NEW and RARE Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, ROSES, VINES, ETC. Besides many Desirable Novelties we offer the largest and most complete general Stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees in the United States. Abridged Catalogue mailed free. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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AN AMERICAN MAN and WIFE want a chance to take charge of a Dairy Farm or a Milk Farm after the first of April for one year or more; the man thoroughly experienced in farming and making milk; the wife a first rate butter maker, and can furnish the best of references, if wanted. Address L. R. CAMP, Bellingham, Mass.

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nov4

WHAT CAN WE SAY OR DO to Get You to TRY OUR SEEDS

Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Send the address of TEN Persons who buy SEEDS and PLANTS, and we will send you gratis a Pkt. of the new Oscar Wilde Sunflower. INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES, Springfield, O.

feb3-eow6t

50 most elegant Chromos ever issued, for 10 cents, with name. Agents can make 50 per cent. Samples 15c. W. G. KIMBERLY, Bridgeport, Ct. feb24 8t

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BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD FERTILIZER!

An artificial fertilizer, to be both quick in its effects and lasting in its results, *must* be a good SUPERPHOSPHATE, for in this lies the fundamental principle of commercial fertilizers, the foundation of their manufacture being the discovery of the process of manufacturing superphosphate from bone and sulphuric acid. The great superiority of BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE over all other fertilizers is due to its being a *high grade superphosphate*, containing phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash and all other necessary elements of plant food, *in proportions and from materials* found by the practical experience of 22 years to be the *best* to meet the requirements of *all* crops.

In distinction from "*special fertilizers*," adapted only for *special* crops, this Phosphate, containing *all* the ingredients of plant-food in the *best form* and in *sufficient quantities*, is a PERFECT FERTILIZER for *all* crops, and is equally well adapted for use with or without manure.

Send for pamphlet, mailed free to any address.

Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.

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SPARROW'S HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Show the Highest Valuations.

Being very rich in plant food they are remarkable for maintaining a thrifty and heavy growth throughout the season.

We invite investigation. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet.

JUDSON & SPARROW, No. 38 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

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20 BEAUTIFUL PLANTS FOR $1. Don't order any Plants or SEEDS before seeing our *Illustrated Catalogue* of Beautiful FLOWERS. Cheapest PLANTS ever offered. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue FREE. L. TEMPLIN & SONS, Calla, Ohio.

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Oliver Plows!

In addition to the Oliver Chilled Plows, which have been so popular the past few years, we shall offer an

OLIVER STEEL PLOW

made in the same style as the Chilled, but with a malleable standard. They are very light and strong and sold under the same warranty as the Chilled Plows.

CASADAY SULKY PLOWS.

No. 76 Chilled and Steel SWIVEL PLOWS Are Fully Warranted.

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BEST IN THE MARKET. Send for Circular

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CHOICEST VARIETIES. STRONGEST PLANTS. Special Inducements to intending Planters. IT WILL PAY YOU to send for Catalogue, Free. ROBT. SCOTT & SON N.E. Corner 19th and Catharine Sts., Philadelphia.

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Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain And Mouse River Country, NORTH DAKOTA,

Tributary to the United States Land Office at Grand Forks, Dakota,

SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars mailed FREE to any address by

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Farm to Let,

Situated in Billerica; will be rented on favorable terms to a satisfactory tenant. Good buildings; house entirely new. For particulars address Box 3161, Boston P. O., or apply to H. D. JUDKINS, Billerica, Mass.

feb24-tf

Farm Wanted!

To hire with privilege of buying at end of one year, not more than 40 or 60 acres. Must be good land, and have good buildings, and plenty of good water. Must be near Churches and Schools, and not more than 30 miles from Boston. Address, giving full description of soil, and how many acres of wood, pasture and tillage. Also size of house, barn, etc., to H. H. W., P. O. Box 1424, Montreal, Canada. feb24-2t

FARM FOR SALE, IN SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.

The homestead of the late Lewis Brewer, deceased, situated in the easterly part of Southboro' on the road from Fayville to Framingham.

The Farm contains about 60 acres of land, including Tillage, Mowing and Pasture. It has kept 7 Cows and 2 Horses the year round, and there has been 4 to 5 tons of Hay sold yearly from the place.

Produces about 175 barrels of merchantable apples and 1,000 bushels of cider apples in bearing year. Milk taken at the door. About one and one-half miles from Stores, Post Office, Church and Depot. One-half mile from good School. A branch of the Sudbury river runs through the Farm. Large two-story House containing 11 rooms; wood shed connected; all painted and blinded and in thorough repair. Cemented cellar. Good water in both House and Barn. Barn 50x36, with Carriage house connected; excellent cellar. The place must be sold this Spring, as the widow is left alone and cannot carry it on. For further particulars inquire of DEXTER NEWTON, Fayville, Mass., or of the subscriber on the premises. AUGUSTA E. BREWER, Executrix.

Southboro', Feb. 12th, 1883. feb17-4t

For Sale or to Let.

A Farm containing about 40 acres; story and half House with L, painted and blinded. Shop story and one-half; extra good Barn, 50 by 40, with cellar under the whole. Two good Root cellars. Barn already fitted for Milk business. Hen house and yards situated in the westerly part of Woburn, known as Durenville; 2½ miles from Woburn Centre, which is about to be incorporated as a city, and 2¼ miles from Lexington Centre.

About eight acres of pasture; 5 of wood; the balance well divided in upland and low land; now under a high state of cultivation; upland especially adapted to early or late vegetables, and the low land to hay or potatoes; an extra handsome crop raised last year. Three never failing springs of water. Water in barn, also in barnyard.

Eleven head of cattle and five horses kept on the place for the last four years. Price $4500.00.

A portion can remain on mortgage.

For particulars inquire of last occupant of 5½ years, now at 21 Curtis Street, East Somerville, and owner at same address, or G. W. DUREN, Box 751, Woburn Centre, Mass.

Possession given any time. feb10-4t

GLORIOLOS.

Ask your Grocer for it

THIS article when combined with starch, saves labor, greatly increases stiffness, produces an ivory like surface and polish; makes the iron run smooth and easy, prevents blistering, gives to the goods a clear pearl white and prevents them turning yellow, and brightens all colored goods.

A 10 cent package will serve a small family 3 or 4 weeks, and a 25 cent package 4 to 5 months. 10 and 25 cent packages sent free by mail on receipt of the price in money or stamps by addressing the

DRAPER HEEL PROTECTOR CO., 103 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

nov18-tf

STEARNS' AMMONIATED BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

ALWAYS STANDARD AND RELIABLE AND OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

Pays the Farmer better for the investment than any Fertilizer in the market.

If there is no local agent near you, send to us.

For full information and testimonials from reliable farmers who used the Phosphate with excellent results last season, address the manufacturers.

STEARNS & COMPANY, FALL RIVER, MASS., and 124 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK CITY

For sale in Boston by C. H. THOMPSON & CO. Worcester, WILSON & HOLDEN. Springfield—JOSEPH MORGAN, and most points in New England. feb17-tf

DARLING'S PURE FINE BONE AND ANIMAL FERTILIZER,

Made from Animal material and high grades of Chemicals, only.

Send for OUR NEW CIRCULAR OF 1883, which contains much valuable information.

L. B. DARLING & CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE WITH POTASH.

A General Fertilizer for all Crops, and Low in Price. For a number of years, we have had all of the blood, bone and meat waste of the Brighton Abattoir, Boston, where about 100,000 cattle, and 600,000 sheep are slaughtered annually. Our Phosphate, being composed of this animal matter, (which has actually come out of the soil, and is now being returned,) combined with potash and other chemicals, essential to plant growth, possesses, consequently, great crop-producing power, giving larger and earlier crops, and better quality. It is used in the hill or drill, or broadcast, either alone or with manure. Our Fertilizers, composed as they are, must give good satisfaction, and that they do, is shown by the fact that we are now selling 33,000 tons annually, as against 1000 tons in 1876, and require two large factories for their manufacture. Before buying, it will pay you to see our Local Agent, or send for pamphlet and prices.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO BOSTON & NEW YORK

feb 9-tf

FERTILIZERS.

IN the Report of the Agricultural Department of North Carolina for the years 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, the average commercial value of Fertilizers was $34 63 per ton; the price paid by the consumer was $40.91. We are prepared to furnish the pure

Menhaden Guano,

treated with sulphuric acid, which renders it a soluble fertilizer, f. o. b. on cars or vessel, in bulk for $25 per ton, or in bags for $26 per ton. G. A. Liebig of Baltimore, the recognized authority in valuation of fertilizers in the United States, puts their value at $43.06 per ton; being a saving to the consumer by the use of our fertilizer of over $20 per ton.

For particulars and samples address JOSEPH CHURCH & CO., Tiverton, R. I.

jan27-13t

SOW YOUR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY WITH THE MICHIGAN WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

WEIGHT 45 POUNDS. SOWS 14 FT. WIDE.

Send for circular describing latest improvements. MASON GIBBS, Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich.

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FLOUR

GRAIN AND HEN FEED AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Wheat, Wheat Screenings, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Feed, Corn, Meal, Oats, Bone, Oyster Shells, Egyptian Egg Producer, German Plant Food, Etc., etc.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK, BRAHMA and WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, for setting. TRY US ONCE. C. G. BROCKWAY & CO.

dec23-13t

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

Third Annual Series of Tours to COLORADO —AND— CALIFORNIA.

Leaving Boston, April 5th, 12th and 26th. A GRAND TRIP OF 50 DAYS, Over different Pacific Coast Routes Going and Returning, with Numerous Stops by the Way and Side Excursions. NEARLY 10,000 MILES OF PLEASURE TRAVEL through the Great West, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, (6 Days at Los Angeles, 5 Days at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, and 16 Days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco), Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Etc., Etc. Incidental Trip to THE YOSEMITE VALLEY AND BIG TREES.

The Tickets Returning are good for 90 days.

Send or call for descriptive programme of 80 pages, which give full particulars.

W. RAYMOND, 240 Washington Street, Boston.

feb17-3t

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND R. R.

Resumption of the Favorite Transfer Steamer Maryland ROUTE, SUNDAY, February 18, 1883, TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, FLORIDA, and the SOUTH.

The evening train from Boston will leave at 6.30 P. M., daily, arriving at Jersey City, 4 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6.50 A. M.; Baltimore, 9.50 A. M.; Washington, 11.10 A. M.; connecting immediately with "FAST LINE," arriving at Richmond, 3.08 P. M.; Charleston, 6.50 A. M.; Savannah, 10.30 A. M.; Jacksonville, 5.00 P. M.—only 46 1-2 hours from Boston, with but one change of cars, and that in the same depot at Washington.

MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN CARS BETWEEN BOSTON and WASHINGTON *without change.*

Connections made at Philadelphia with trains West, via Penn. R. R.

THE LATEST TRAIN FROM NEW YORK leaves Grand Central Depot at 11.35 P. M. week days, for Boston, via N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Returning leaves Boston at 9 A. M. With Drawing Room Cars.

NORWICH LINE.

FARE REDUCED $3 TO NEW YORK.

The New Steamer CITY OF WORCESTER runs on this line.

Steamboat Express train leaves Boston at 6.30 P. M. week days, due in New York, 7.00 A. M.; connecting with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Returning, steamer leaves Pier 40, North River, New York, at 4.30 P. M., connecting with train leaving New London at 4.00 A. M., arriving in Boston at 7.55 A. M.

Tickets and Berths secured at Office, 322 Washington street, corner of Milk, or at N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Station, foot of Summer street, Boston.

S. M. FELTON, JR., General Manager. A. C. KENDALL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

jl2-tf

WANTED, Agents *everywhere*, for our Magnificent Illustrated Books. Books of Travel Biography, Temperance, Success, etc., sell everywhere and to everybody. JAS. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass. jan13-tf

HOLSTEINS.

350 PURE BRED Animals!

The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a Superior Stock of CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES. Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

dec16-14t

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

ELKORNAH J. H. B. 4401, Sired by Statesman J. H. B. 2407, Dam Dolly Hughes 2486. Dolly Hughes was imported by W. H. S. Hughes of New York July 1, 1870, and has a milk record of 48 lbs per day. Elkornah is solid grey, full dark points, and is perfectly quiet and gentle. Enquire of CHAS. W. PARKER, Valley Farm, Framingham, where many of his get can be seen. feb17-tf

For Sale,

A Large Breed full BLOODED JERSEY BULL, sired by S. R. Belmont, calved by Dame Lucy, Imported Stock of S. R. Payson of Belmont, Mass. For terms and particulars address E. W. BUNNELL, Claremont, N. H. feb17-3t

EGGS from all varieties of Poultry, Circulars free. Send 10c. for New Book on Poultry. OAK LANE, Belchertown Mass. jan27-eow9t

SPECIAL FEEDS

For POULTRY And CATTLE.

Animal Meal, or something to Make Hens Lay,

Is made of fresh meat, fresh bone, dried and ground to a sweet meal, which fowls eat greedily, stimulating egg production, and a healthy condition. Trial bags, 15 lbs., 50 cents. 30 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $2.75.

Bowker's Ground Oyster Shells made from shells, thoroughly washed, and reduced to the proper size for feeding. This supplies the lime, and is a substitute for bone, being cheaper. 25 lbs. bags, 30 cents; 100 lbs., $1.00.

Bowker's Bone Meal for Cattle, made from carefully selected bone, reduced to a meal—white, clean and perfectly sweet. Many farmers claim that the feeding of bone meal prevents abortion in cows. If your cattle are gnawing boards or old boots, it is an indication that they require bone to meet a want of their system. 10 lb. Bad, 50 cents; 100 lbs. $3 00.

Circulars, giving particulars in full, mailed free. Address BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY, 43 Chatham Street, BOSTON.

nov25-tf

A. J. CHILD & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents for LINSEED AND COTTON SEED MEAL.

RATES OF FREIGHT QUOTED and guaranteed to all Eastern points. Correspondence solicited from car-load buyers. Address A. J. CHILD & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

jan6.13t

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale and Exchange. Write for free REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. Richmond, Virginia

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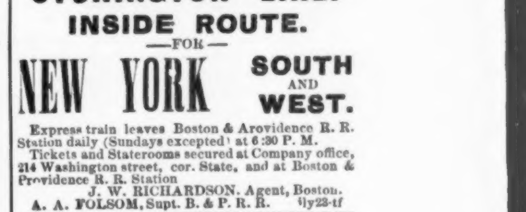
Sawing Made Easy With the Monarch Lightning Saw!

Sent on 30 Days Test Trial.



A boy 16 years old can saw logs fast and easy. MILES MURRAY, Portage, Mich., writes: "Am much pleased with the MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW. I sawed off a 30-inch log in 2 minutes." For sawing logs into suitable lengths for family stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting, it is peerless and unrivaled. A great saving of labor and money. Sent on Test Trial. Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address, MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illustrated Circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia. feb17-13t

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me jan2-

STONINGTON LINE, INSIDE ROUTE.

—FOR— NEW YORK SOUTH AND WEST.

Express train leaves Boston & Providence R. R. Station daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 P. M. Tickets and Staterooms secured at Company office, 214 Washington street, cor. State, and at Boston & Providence R. R. Station.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Agent, Boston. A. A. FOLSOM, Supt. B. & P. R. R. jly23-tf

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

40 New (1883) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c., postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. jan13-16t

TRY BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT.

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED SCIATICA

after twelve physicians had pronounced the case incurable. It will cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LAME BACK, &c., after all else has failed. Sold by Druggists. dec23-cow26t

THIS N. Y. SINGER $20 with 8 set of Attachments FREE. Warranted perfect. Light running, quiet, handsome and durable. Sent on test trial-plan when desired. HAPPY HOME ORGANS! 4 sets Reeds, 12 stops, Mechanical Sub Bass, octave coupler, 2 knee swells, with $2 stool and $1 book, ONLY $75. Also sent on test trial-plan if desired. *Elegant case, magnificent tone, durable inside and out.* Circular, with testimonials, free. Ask G. PAYNE & CO. 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

dec2-13t

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

sep2-26

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

nov4-2

$72 a Week, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

nov11

The Poet's Corner.

WHITTIER AND THE EAGLE TREES.

[Sarah Orne Jewett, in Harper's for March.]

Great pines that watch the river go
Down to the sea all night, all day,
Firm-rooted near its ebb and flow,
Bowing their heads to winds at play,
Strong-limbed and proud, they silent stand,
And watch the mountains far away,
And watch the miles of farming land,
And hear the church bells tolling slow.

They see the men in distant fields
Follow the furrows of the plow;
They count the loads the harvest yields,
They fight the storms with every bow;
Beating the wild winds back again,
The April sunshine cheers them now;
They eager drink the warm spring rain,
Nor dread the spear the lightning wields.

High in the branches clings the nest
The great birds build from year to year;
And though they fly from east to west,
Some instinct keeps this eyrie dear
To their fierce hearts; and now their eyes
Glare down at me with rage and fear;
They stare at me with wild surprise,
Where high in air they strong-winged rest.

Companionship of birds and trees!
The years have proved your friendship strong;
You share each other's memories,
The river's secret and its song,
And legends of the country-side;
The eagles take their journeys long,
The great trees wait in noble pride
For messages from hills and seas.

I hear a story that you tell
In idleness of summer days;
A singer that the world knows well
To you again in boyhood strays;
Within the stillness of your shade
He rests where flickering sunlight plays,
And sees the nests the eagles made,
And wonders at the distant bell.

His keen eyes watch the forest growth,
The rabbit's fear, the thrushes' flight;
He loiters gladly, nothing loath
To be alone at fall of night.
The woodland things around him taught
Their secrets in the evening light,
Whispering some wisdom to his thought
Known to the pines and eagles both.

Was it the birds who early told
The dreaming boy that he would win
A poet's crown instead of gold?
That he would fight a nation's sin?
On eagle wings of song would gain
A place that few might enter in,
And keep his life without a stain
Through many years, yet not grow old?

And he shall be what few men are,
Said all the pine-trees, whispering low;
His thought shall find an unseen star;
He shall our treasured legends know;
His words will give the way-worn rest
Like this cool shade our branches throw;
He, lifted like our loftiest crest,
Shall watch his country near and far.

Ladies' Department.

THE ODD-LOOKING MAN.

It is just thirty years today since we were all seated at the table d'hote of a fashionable hotel in Venice. "We," means my father, mother, sister, and self. The two former are long since departed this life. My sister, a young lady travelling for educational purposes, or as old John Dickens would have said, "to consolidate her modern languages and music," is now a wife and mother. I had just finished my terms at Oxford, and as we all fancied we should benefit by a change of air and scene, we set out for a twelvemonth's continental tour. In due season we reached Venice, where I overheard the remark which suggested the heading of the present article. Our vis-a-vis was an English clergyman, with his family, who we then met for the first time on our travels. The eldest daughter glancing stealthily at her opposite neighbor, and with difficulty repressing a smile, whispered audibly enough in her father's ear: "What a strange looking young man that is facing us." Hereupon paterfamilias, putting his quizzing glass to his eye, and staring deliberately at the object of his remark, exclaimed emphatically: "he is indeed an odd looking fellow!"

The victim of these unflattering observations was myself! I have always been what a cockney would call "a rum un to look at." Perhaps no other definition would suit me as well. I am not strictly speaking "The Ugly Man,"—neither am I "The Lean Man," "The Fat Man," "The Short Man," or "The Tall Man." My features, are individually neither plain nor unprepossessing. Yet the ensemble—ah, there is the rub! There is a screw loose somewhere! Figuratively, the shoe pinches. But had my misfortunes been confined to a general peculiarity of appearance, I should certainly have kept my own counsel, and so to speak, consumed my own smoke with the pipe of a philosopher. But it was far more than this. Hereditary predisposition had bequeathed to me a threefold idiosyncracy. Speech, person and nervous organization were alike out of tune. The early consciousness of these failings rendered me, from childhood shy, and sensitive to a degree, which more healthily-constituted persons could scarcely even imagine: as I grew to boyhood and youth these feelings became more intensified and when I had reached my eighteenth year I was literally unable to frequent places of public resort and amusement, or even to enjoy a quiet daily walk, without undergoing positive torture. My friends failed not to misjudge me, and attributed to me, most unjustly, a morose and misanthropical disposition. I was thus, by a sort of fatality, deprived of the natural sympathies and counsel of those who were nearest and dearest to me. In due season my school days, which had been hourly torture to me, whether in class-room or play-ground, came to an end. Impelled by natural ambition and complying with the wishes of my parents I boldly resolved to risk the ordeal of a university life, with a faint hope — Heaven save the mark! — of eventually embracing the clerical profession. So I entered my name at a college, and in due time presented myself for matriculation. Alas! my *amour propre* was destined, at the outset, to be rudely shaken. Chancing to encounter, beneath the gateway of my college, a merry group of my fellow gownmen, one of them, eyeing me askance, audibly expressed a hope, that "that odd-looking fellow didn't intend to come there!" This was no flattering welcome, on the part of Alma Mater to one so sensitive and self conscious as myself.

But worse still was to follow. While undergoing the preliminary examination in the college hall—of which, in point of scholarship, I had little dread — one of my fellow-freshmen remarked to his neighbor: "Good heavens! did you ever see such a phiz!" This plunged the iron more deeply still into my sore and stricken soul. It capped the climax, as it were. Within less than a week I was forced to leave my college, and renounce all the fond and vain hopes which my friends and myself had built on my university career.

I now became desperate and threw myself into various forms of solitary and unsocial dissipation. Having inherited from a distant relative a small legacy to enable me to follow some liberal career, I squandered away the whole capital, on attaining my majority with insane recklessness. Having thus reduced myself to the condition of the penniless prodigal, I gratefully accepted the offer of accompanying my family abroad.

Byron tells us that foreign travel is the strongest mental stimulous next to ambition. Notwithstanding my repeated failures and disappointments, I now clung to this last forlorn hope of ridding myself, by strong effort, seconded by novel and striking scenes of the incubus of self unconsciousness. I endeavored to counteract my personal deficiencies by adopting various modes of dress which I fancied most suitable for the purpose, regardless of fashion or expense, so long as I still had the family purse to resort to. I studied my imperfect enunciation, for hours together, in my room and before my glass, fancying myself a comedian preparing for his debut, or an M. P. rehearsing his maiden speech. To combat my shyness, I consulted an experienced medical practitioner, to whom I fully described my abnormal symptoms and who recommended me to try colored spectacles.

For what added to my confusion, was the fact, that whenever people chanced to look at me, the nervous twitching and scared expression of my eye naturally attracted their attention, and caused them to stare the harder. But it was all to no purpose: my fatality still clung to me wherever I went. My voice indeed grew stronger and more emphatic under the severe training of my Demosthenic exercises. But its inherent effects became proportionally more marked and offensive. My green or blue goggles—for I tried every variety and shade of color — only served to metamorphose my queer-looking phiz into an exquisite model for a carnival mask.

To give one illustration among a hundred. One summer's evening we were all standing on the terrace of the far-famed Righi above the Lake of Lucerne, watching the sunset. For a single half hour of rapture the combined influences of the glorious panorama completely absorbed the sense of my painful subjectivity. Ah! "could I but have kept my spirit to that flight!" But my demon was at my elbow. Not long after, I happened to be walking up and down the now deserted plateau, with my sister, expatiating on the beauty of the surrounding landscape. Suddenly we were overtaken by two young Englishmen, tourists like ourselves, whom we had not hitherto taken notice of. As they passed by, one of them exclaimed to his companion in a sort of stage-whisper, "By Jove! now we have seen something worth looking at. For the life of me I could'nt keep my eyes off that odd-looking fellow's face all the time we were supposed to be watching the sunset." In a single moment all the sweet and loving influences of that divine vision faded out of my mind. I can suggest no better comparison than that of a man suddenly waked out of a dream of paradise by the scathing scoff of a Mephistopheles. Again I felt myself under the ban of my fellow-creatures! Again I doubted of Heaven and humanity!

Reader! pity and pardon me! for I invent nothing, but am telling a plain unvarnished tale—"an o'er true story."

On our return to England, I had to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother, who died almost heart broken at the failure of all the hopes she had built on her first born, and, was generally supposed, her favorite child. Henceforward, I resolved to bury myself in my books, and turn my back, once for all on a world which had hitherto greeted me only with contempt and ridicule. For a year or two I steadfastly adhered to this plan, when it was temporarily suspended by one of those mysterious chances which occasionally befall the most unobtrusive and secluded of lives. So with myself. I made an acquaintance, quite accidentally, with a young lady of personal attractions, and yet more remarkable talents. Circumstances brought us much together; and I soon began for the first time in my life, to realize the tender passion. Strange to say the feeling was reciprocated: and with the consent at least, if not approbation of our mutual families, a day was fixed for our union. But whether through accident or a dispensation of Providence an unexpected hitch occurred at the eleventh hour. Suspicions were awakened of a loose screw somewhere. And, finally, I was compelled, by stress of circumstances, to make a clean breast of it, and the engagement was amicably terminated. I only add that this lady eminently fitted by her talents to shine in the social sphere, subsequently made a worldly and better-assorted marriage, and is now the mother of a numerous family.

Relapsing once more into solitude and silence, I pursured my favorite studies, to the detriment of my physical health, hither to excellent. The doctors unluckily prescribed stimulants, and with the unlooked for results, that I, who, up to my thirtieth year, had been remarkably abstemious, and indeed a water-drinker, during the earlier part of my life, now speedily became a confirmed tippler, not to say an "habitual drunkard!" I do not attempt self-justification, nor dare I allege moral irresponsibility. I can only plead extenuating circumstances. All I can affirm is that an abnormal nervous organization, from the very outset of this new phase of my life, found instant and inexpressible relief from copious alcoholic libations. Rather, perhaps, it was the substitution of one phase of temporary insanity, for another. Alas! how often and how fatally have I practically parodied the Shakesperian aphorism: "There's a pleasure in [alcoholic] madness none but [alcoholic] madmen know!" My constitution gradually gave way, until a chronic state of nervous exaltation was finally capped by a smart fit of delirium tremens. Providentially rallying out of the jaws of death, I made repeated vows of abstemiousness, and even abstinence. But I was continually relapsing. The latter stages were even worse than the former. I lost all relish for study, and spent days and weeks in a lethargic state verging on moral paralysis. It was neither the dreamy paradise of the lotus eater, nor even the ecstatic hallucinations of the opium eater, in the earlier stages of his fatal indulgence. Rather did I experience that chronic sense of conscious delirium and of almost of demoniacal possession which is said to haunt the victim of opium in the latter stages of his progress.

One by one all my friends had "cut" him whom they considered the "disgrace of the family." I found myself alone in the world. My married sister residing in the south of France, had throughout maintained an affectionate and sympathetic correspondence with her erring brother, and now kindly urged me to spend a winter season under her roof. I accepted gratefully; and, thanks to her watchful influence regained for a while the mastery over my passion. But after a brief spell of reform we were again forced to separate for fear of public scandal and a bad example to the household.

The slopes of the Maritime Alps, it is well known, abound in health resorts for summer tourists. So soon, then, as I found myself once more cast adrift I resolved on seeking out the most remote and least frequented of these mountain fastnesses. There it was my fixed purpose to put a sure, and as I hoped speedy finishing stroke to a useless and humiliating existence. In short I had deliberately determined on perpetrating alcoholic suicide. On the extreme frontiers of France and Piedmont perched seven thousand feet above the sea level lies a narrow plateau, or mountain ledge, commanding an extensive and almost unrivalled prospect. The place takes its name of Notre Dame de la Fenetre from a window like aperture in an overhanging mountain, which a pious tradition attributes to the miraculous passage of the Blessed Virgin, bearing the infant Jesus in her arms. On the side of her resting place, below this mountain, a chapel has been erected consecrated to the cult of the Madonna. It attracts thousands of pilgrims from the distant towns and villages both of France and Italy, on the 15th of August, the Festa of the Assumption. Here is also a modest but comfortable auberge, for the accommodation of the numerous tourists who visit this romantic and salubrious spot during the brief summer season.

I took up my abode in this little hostelry, in the month of July, 18—, with the full expectation of ending my days there, and at no distant date. Meanwhile, I held doggedly aloof from all intercourse, save with the rough, but kindly and honest folks who supplied my daily needs. But to no purpose did I invoke death. I could neither live nor die. At last, strangely enough, a sudden revulsion of feeling took possession of me. Hope, as it were, even against hope, seemed to revive me. Again I hankered after life, and aspired to a more normal existence.

Reader, do you believe in presentiments? Hitherto I had been a sceptic, and proud of my scepticism, in all matters savoring of spiritual or extra-material agency. But natural instinct will revenge itself from time to time upon even the most stubborn of unbelievers. In a moment I felt a victim to credulity: I felt a vague, but none the less positive assurance of some event about to befall me which was destined to change the current of my whole life. Of its precise nature I had not even a glimpse, but it was a strange fancy connected with hopefulness rather than misgiving. Did I not already know the worst? Surely any change, no matter what, must be welcome to me! Nevertheless at the outset I strove to stifle it as the promptings of a childish superstition; or yet more probably, a symptom of mental deterioration, perhaps, even of brain-softening. Despite all my efforts it would whisper in my ear, like a still small voice, day and night.

One morning I woke with this idea more vividly impressed on my mind than ever; and, at a late hour, as usual, rose and dressed for my solitary midday meal. I heard strange voices in the adjoining room, and clearly distinguished the unwonted accents of my native tongue. Two English ladies had bespoken rooms for a week's stay. Only a few days had elapsed since such an announcement would have failed to awaken the faintest interest in my mind. The case was otherwise now. I felt a sudden craving for congenial intercourse with my unknown fellow-country-women.

To brace my nerves for the interview I drank more deeply than usual, but the excitement of an anticipation secured to me the full possession of all my faculties. I entered the salon; the two ladies, seated at the open window, were silently admiring the prospect. In a foreign land in general, and in an out-of-the-world place like that in which I was now staying in particular, the sight of a fellow-countryman is welcome. Within half an hour we were on terms of cordial intimacy. The two ladies stood in the relation of aunt and niece. The former, though somewhat advanced in life, was still a comely dame. The years of the latter could barely have reached a quarter of a century. Without any pretensions to regular beauty of features Sylvia, for such was her name, was undeniably prepossessing, and an intellectual and amiable type of countenance proved a faithful index to her moral and mental qualities. Both were evidently women of culture and refinement.

On this memorable evening, which marked a new epoch in the lives of two of the party, the truth of the adage, "In vino veritas," was strikingly exemplified. In the course of conversation my companions expressed a natural though well-bred curiosity to learn the motives which could have prompted an educated Englishman, like myself, to seek a living tomb in these mountain solitudes. My heart, which had so long borne the burden of its silent seal, burned within me, and I spoke its secret sorrows unreservedly. Little by little I unfolded the sad story of my whole past life. I spoke the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth. And my confidence was amply repaid by the rapt attention and unaffected sympathy of my listeners. Nor did I omit a timid reference to that strange foreshadowing of a coming crisis in my life which had lately taken so mysterious a hold of my imagination. To my surprise they expressed less incredulity than I anticipated. Each, in turn, narrated some startling story of a kindred character, drawn from personal experience or founded on the testimony of reliable friends and acquaintances, in proof of the credibility of presentiments in general. Not till a late hour in the evening did we part company, with the mutual promise to meet early next morning for a stroll before breakfast.

I do not pretend to explain the phenomenon, but that night I went to bed, for the first time in ten years, without my usual "night-cap." Yet there stood the fatal narcotic by my bedside, powerful enough to plunge most men into a Lethean torpor of twenty-four hours duration, but which had only the effect of drugging my over-excited brain for a couple of hours, disturbed repose at the most. Neither can I claim the merit of resisting the tempter. I simply forgot it. It was as if some good angel had spread an invisible wing around me, and my evil genius had momentarily departed.

Next morning I awoke early and more refreshed than was my wont. None of us failed to keep our appointed tryst. Gentle reader, as I cannot impart to you my own eyes wherewithal to see the incredible fact; so shall I not complain of your hardness of heart if you withhold your belief from my bare assertion. Yet a wise man once said: "I believe it because it is incredible." For ten long years had I never once dispensed with my "stirrup-cup" on rising of a morning; and yet it is a fact that my oblivion of the previous evening was repeated on this very morning. I left my morning draught, my "pick-me-up," untouched on my dressing table and sallied forth with a brisk step and smiling face to meet my fair companions. I had again literally forgotten my temporary remedy—my chromo poison! Nay, more! encouraged by the unobtrusive but ever-remedy sympathy of my now constant companions, I never once elapsed into my former habits of excess during the whole of the ensuing week. Having the house entirely to ourselves, for the season was now far advanced, we naturally became inseparables. Together we enjoyed our daily walks and excursions, shared the same meals, held our long and ever more sympathetic and confidential tete-a-tete in a snug corner of the public sitting-room. It caused none of us the least surprise when, at the week's end, we felt as if we had never been strangers to each other.

To one of us, at least, the idea of parting, perhaps forever, became almost insupportable. Forgetting my former presentiment, I had now become a prey to the daily incubus of an impending farewell. Yet I was not in love. Long since had I taught myself the bitter lesson that celibacy, in its dreariest aspects and phases, was my preordained lot. I was more than what society calls "a detrimental"—I was literally "an impossible." Such, at least, was the stern judgment which my self-scrutinizing conscience had finally and irrevocably pronounced against myself. My morbid sensitiveness and quick self-consciousness had, as it were, branded me, to my own eyes, with the stigma—the bitter brow-mark—of a social Cain. But the eyes of love are proverbially bandaged, or rather love beholds its object through colored spectacles.

The last evening had arrived that we were to spend together, and I proposed a farewell visit to the Lake of the Col, a favorite place of resort for tourists. A brief half-hour's walk from the auberge brought us thither. Never was a more lovely autumnal evening! All three sat down silently on the shore, side by side. No one uttered a word for some minutes; each of us thought the more. A little shower had fallen a little while before, and the distant mountain range was still spanned by the faint arch of a rainbow. We looked long at it and at each other alternately and speechlessly. The stillness at last became oppressive, for there is a silence which, like darkness, may be felt! The spell was broken by Sylvia.

"How beautiful is yonder rainbow!" she said.

"Yes," I murmured, half unconsciously; "and just as yonder brilliant arch melts away into the dusk of the gloaming, so shall the brightest hues of my present life fade again into the outer darkness of the past."

"Yet," she whispered, edging unconsciously nearer to me, "there is a beautiful old Greek fable which represents Iris as the chosen messenger of the gods to mankind, the divine harbinger of hope and love."

The last monosyllable fluttered a little, I thought, on her lip, and caused me instinctively to raise my face to hers. She slightly changed color, and in that single glance I read the oracle of a woman's eye. Yet, even then, my conscience smote me, and I shrank and recoiled from accepting the full interpretation. Involuntarily I clasped her hand, and passionately exclaimed:

"Sylvia! would to Heaven we had never met or met never more to part. Nature has endowed you with her choicest gifts and graces of mind and person—whereas I—O God!" I cried, in an outburst of passion and resentment against my fate, "why hast Thou made me thus, and cursed me with the Tantalus gift of a brain to conceive and a heart to crave after that which my bodily presence and speech eternally forbid me to hope for and realize?"

Uttering this wild imprecation rather than prayer, I hid my face in my hands, and buried my short-lived hopes in the lowest deep of despair.

How long I remained thus I know not, but a ray of light suddenly flashed upon my eyes and I felt both my hands gently but firmly clasped in those of her I dared not love. Then a whisper, soft and low, yet clear as a crystal bell, fell on my ear; "To me at least, since the first evening we met, you have never once been "The Odd-Looking Man."

On our way back to the inn, the fresh chimes of the Angelus came floating upward from the belfry of the little chapel below.

"It reminds me," I said, "of a distant peal of wedding bells."

"To me," she replied, "it seems rather like the chorus of souls eternally wedded in heaven."

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On the anniversary of that day, ten years later, a married couple, with three healthy, happy-looking children, alighted, from muleback, at the inn of the Madonna della Finestra. Evidently English, they yet seemed no strangers to the place, though the inmates of the house failed to recognize them; if it were not that the aubergiste remarked casually to his wife, "that the stranger reminded him of a guest of theirs some ten years ago. But," added he, "the other was a queer-looking fellow, *quanto mai*, and never seemed to be in his sober senses like, night or day, till the last week he spent with a couple of English ladies, the younger of whom was his "inamorata." This Englishman, however, looks as if he had never tasted a drop of good liquor for the last ten years of his life, besides being *tante volte* a more decent-looking fellow altogether than "l'altro poverino."

The same evening, when the stranger and his family were sitting down to dinner, the Angerus rang out, as usual, its sweet and simple hymn. Then turning fondly toward his wife, he said: "My Sylvia! my Providence! this is the tenth anniversary of the day when we hailed in those evening chimes the benison of Heaven on our betrothal. Now let us hear in them a renewed benediction of our yet happier wedded life and beloved offspring!"

And she, with clasped hands, and smiling through her tears, whispered a heartfelt "Amen!"—[Belgravia.

FAMILY DISCIPLINE AMONG THE MONKEYS.

From the moment that a young monkey is weaned he has to steal, for Dr. Brehm's observation applies strictly and literally to every species of quadrumana; the mother-monkey robs her own child, and forces it to eat its food by stealth. The proprietor of the "Zoological Coffee-Garden," in Savannah, Georgia, has been very successful in rearing young monkeys, and the visitors of his happy-family department can witness the same thrice a day—a number of half-grown capuchin babies fleeing from the wrath of their own parents. As soon as the dinner bucket is brought in, the youngsters hide in the corner and watch their opportunity, for while their seniors are feeding there is no hope of a crumb or a drop of milk; but sooner or later the old ones are sure to fall out, and during a general scrimmage for a tidbit make the children sometimes get a chance at the bucket, and take care to make the best of it. But woe unto them if their progenitors catch them *in flagranti!* Sires, mothers, and aunts combine to avenge the sacrilege, and the noise of the punishment often sets the whole menagerie agog. I have seen a she-macaque jamming her bantling up against the wall and extracting from its cheek-pouches the gifts of a charitable visitor, together with all the crumbs and scraps the little one had gleaned from the floor, and then adding outrage to injury by cuffing the victim's ears.—[From "Queer Phases of Animal Life," by Dr. Oswald, in Popular Science Monthly for March.

SLIDING DOWN HILL.

(Mary E. Wilkins, in Wide Awake.)

There is ice on the hill, hurrah, hurrah!
We can slide quite down to the pasture bar
Where the cows at night, in the summer weather,
Would stand a-waiting and lowing together.
"Tie your tippet closer, John,"
That was what their mother said;
"All of you put mittins on—
The broom will answer for a sled!"

They had never a sled, but dragged in its room,
Just as gayly, behind them, the worn kitchen-broom;
John, Sammy and Tom, and their sweet little sister,
While her cheeks cherry-red, where the winds had kissed her.
"You can watch, sis, that's enough,"
That was what her brothers said;
"Keep your hands warm in your muff—
Girls can't slide without a sled!"

"Oh, where in the world is there aught so nice
As to slide down the pasture-hill on the ice?
Quite down to the bar, sis, see we are going,
Where the cows each night in summer stood lowing."
"If I were a boy, like you,"
This is what their sister said
Watching as they downward flew,
"I would make a girl a sled!"

THE "OLD MAID" OF TO-DAY.

The "old maid," as she has appeared on comic valentines, or furnished a subject for the exercise of much thin wit, has commonly been assigned to one of two classes. If to the semi-mental, she was usually dejected, with one or two limp curls at either side of a simpering face, a breast-pin made from the hair of a departed lover, and with a general affectation of girlishness in her dress and manner. She was excessively timid in the matter of mice and dark holes, and looked upon any and every man with awe and admiration, seeing in each one a possible or probable lover. In short, what a bright but irreverent friend calls a "clinger."

If she was assigned to the strong minded class (I use the term in its popular acceptance), she was tall and angular, wore her hair twisted fiercely in a tight little knob, scorned useless adornments of her person, and divided her time between driving children and animals from her premises, and slandering her neighbors, her hand against every man, and every man's hand against her.

Now either the pictures were at fault, or the types have passed away, for the old maid of to-day is quite another person. In the first place she is *not* sentimental. Indeed, I do not know but she leans in the opposite direction, being rather cool and practical. However that may be, neither is she a man hater. For having ceased to consider men in the light of lovers, she has discovered that they make very good friends, and it is quite likely that among her acquaintances there are a number whom she regards with a clear-sighted, slightly judicial, but very genuine friendship. And with the friendship has grown up a certain pity or sympathy, for going out into the world herself she has gained some idea of the burdens men carry, and the odds against which they fight. And on this footing she meets her brother man in society or business with a frank friendliness which is very comfortable for both sides.

Secondly, she does not slander her neighbors: she has other things to engross her time and thoughts, for she is a busy woman. If fortune has been kind to her, she keeps up some old house in old-fashioned state; she is prominent in church affairs her name appears among the officers of employment societies and orphans' homes. Her scrutiny of "cases" is rigorous, but once satisfied she gives with discreet liberality. Her advice is solicited and respected. She is a recognized power in the community.

If fortune has been less generous with her, and she depends on her head or hands for support, what work she does is done faithfully, for being relieved of the necessity of of keeping one eye on the door for the coming man, she is able to devote all her energies to the business in hand, and it is an established fact that some of the clearest heads, quickest wits, and most facile fingers are found among these same old maids. After her day of useful work she goes home to her cosy room (plainly or elegantly furnished, it is quite sure to be cosy and homelike), and sits down by the fire with her magazine or new book, with none to molest or make her afraid. No visions of kneeless little trousers or toeless stockings flit between her and the pages; she has no guilty half-conscious ness of a pile of unmade shirts, whose neck bands will invariably be a sixteenth of an inch too long or too short, but she rocks and reads and lays up much mental food. So she knows something of philosophy and art, she keeps up with the news of the day, foreign and at home, she can talk about the last novel, she dips into Spencer and Carlyle, and attacks the North American Review without a tremor.

She goes into society (being socially inclined) where she sometimes opens her mouth with wisdom, and talks on subjects outside the range or the short comings of servants, the last bit of scandal, or the cost of provisions. I once heard it said by a very intelligent woman (herself married) that she did not enjoy the society of married women because they were always talking about the prices of things. Now this seems a rather harsh criticism on those wives and mothers whose minds and hearts are necessarily raked by this question of "prices," and who speak out of the abundance of their anxieties; but the fact remains that as staples of conversation they are not pleasant or profitable, and it sometimes happens that a husband will turn from the consideration of these topics to converse with some woman who has had time and space to think of other things,—which, considering the fact that this mental limitation in his wife has been caused by marrying him, always looks unbecoming in him.

The old maid of to-day besides being a worker and a reader, is a traveller. She takes little trips in the summer, with other congenial spinsters, to the mountains or seashore. She ranges from Maine to Florida and from Florida to California — she even goes "abroad," governed only in her peregrinations by circumstances, or the length of her purse,— which purse be it long or short, is *hers*.

Her days are days of pleasantness, and her nights are nights of peace. She goes to bed when she pleases, and does not leave one ear uncovered to listen for the uncertain steps and wavering night key of a late-coming husband. Neither does she turn restlessly on her pillow beside a sober, snoring spouse, and wonder and wonder, where the children's school books or the family flannels are to come from; but she drops into peaceful slumber, to dream of her old love, and wakes to wonder whether married life with him could ever have become the sordid meagre affair which it is to so many husbands and wives.

Do you say, "A selfish life, lived only for her own ease and comfort"? I do not think the charge of selfishness can be proved against the sisterhood; for they who read history, or keep their eyes open, cannot fail to see that a large share of the hard and disagreeable work of the world has been and is being done by single women. In hospitals, in reformatory institutions in the families of relatives, they spend and are spent physically, mentally, and financially, for the good of others. And in the easier form of unselfishness, the mere giving of money or goods, any one who has solicited of the old maids finds that a story of genuine wants send her hand very quickly to her pocket (not her husband's).

A lonely life? Yes, sometimes, but loneliness is not the worst evil in life; it is bliss compared to uncongenial or half-hearted companionship, and a silence broken only by the creak of one's rockers is melody beside fault-finding and bickering. Once in a while she sees a wife resting so securely in the love and care of her husband that she feels a few twinges of envy, but the sight of the next wife usually works a cure.

She, herself, is sometimes invited to change her condition for the masculine mind (of a certain order) reasons with a perspicacity that a woman who can take care of herself might with a little extra exertion look out for two. So he comes and asks her to exchange the pen or ferule or yard-stick, for the broom and frying-pan. Does she, in accordance with the popular idea, say an eager "Yes," before the question is fairly off his lips? Not at all. She looks at him in a calmly reflective eye, and in nine cases out of ten, says, "No, I thank you," and in the tenth case sometimes wishes, afterward, that she had.

Not because she disbelieves in the theory of marriage. It is a significant fact that most of the attacks upon marriage, and most of the advocates of "free love," "spiritual affinity," and kindred trash, come from the ranks of the married. The old maid does believe very stoutly in marriage as it was intended to be, the one husband and one wife, the mutual helpfulness, the companionship. She thinks it is all very beautiful and desirable, but her observation of marriage as it *is* has convinced her that while

"She who weds, obeys God's letter
She who weds not, doeth better,"

and so she goes on her comfortable, independent reasonable happy way through life, and when the end comes her dying days are not made terrible by the thought of leaving little children motherless, or the knowledge that the light of some life will go out with her, but she knows that the few who held her dear will not mourn unduly, and if her life has been prolonged, she closes her eyes with the comfortable assurance that most of those whom she loved and who loved her have already taken the journey, and so departs in peace.

No, it is quite true that this article has only skimmed the surface of the subject, but it is equally true that a deeper investigation would show increasing odds in favor of a single life as to make "old maids" well content to bear the title.—[Selected.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

ITS OPERATION ON HEMLOCK RAILS AT HONESDALE.

The successful application of steam as a motive power on railroads has always been dated from the trial trip of Stephenson's "Rocket" on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in England, on the 14th of October, 1829, while, as a matter of fact, the idea was demonstrated to be a grand success in a then wild and desolated part of the United States more than two months before the trial mentioned was made. On the 8th of August, 1829, the first locomotive that ever turned a driving wheel on a railroad track was run at Honesdale, on a newly-finished road that connected the Lackawanna coal fields with tide water, by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The road was the first of any commercial importance ever built in this country, and it brought into practical use the economical system of inclined planes and gravity locomotion, which has since been adopted by engineers wherever practicable.

The commencement of operations in the Lehigh Valley turned the attention of the Wurts Brothers to New York as their prospective market, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad, in its day the most gigantic engineering project supported by a private corporation ever undertaken, was the result. About this time railroad building was just beginning to awaken interest among capitalists. The first enterprise of the kind, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in England, had been for some time in process of construction and was approaching completion. George Stephenson, the father of steam locomotives, was then bringing to bear upon the managers of that new road his most telling arguments in favor of the introduction of steam as the motive power upon the road. His interesting experiments with his machines had attracted attention in America, too, and, pending the decision as to whether steam should be used upon the Liverpool Road, John B. Jervis, founder of the city of Port Jervis, N. Y., and Chief Engineer in the construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, sent Horatio Allen, his assistant, to England in 1828 to examine into the merits of steam as applied to railroad transportation. Mr. Allen was very young, and he was convinced that Stephenson's idea was destined to revolutionize all branches of commerce. Relying on Allen's judgment, Chief Engineer Jervis commissioned him to buy three locomotives for use on the pioneer railroad of America.

At this time Stephenson was head over heels in work preparing his subsequently famous engine, the "Rocket," for the coming trial of steam machines on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, the managers having decided, after a long wrangle, to adopt steam power and having offered prizes for the most successful locomotive as to speed and draught capacity. Mr. Allen was, therefore, unable to get Stephenson's services in the construction of the locomotives, wanted for America, so he made a contract with Foster, Raswick & Co., machinists, of Stourbridge, to build three engines. The contract provided that "the machines should be four tons weight," Mr. Allen furnishing the drafts.

In May, 1829, the ship *John Jay* delivered the first of these engines in New York city. The different pieces of machinery were taken to the foot of Beach Street, where young Allen put the machine together. It was raised upon blocks, so that the wheels cleared the ground, and the machinery was set in motion by steam generated over a fire made out of anthracite coal from the mines in the Lackawanna Valley, the cars from which the engine was intended to haul. The "engine," as it was then called, was exhibited at the foundry for six weeks, and was seen by thousands of people. It was a singular machine. There were four wheels, which were connected by side rods. Vertical cylinders on each side of the rear end of the boiler communicated motion to a huge walking beam, connected with the side-rods of the driving wheels by other long iron shafts or rods. The engine was literally covered with rods and joints, and it looked like a huge grasshopper preparing to jump. There was an engineer's cab, and the smoke stack was very small—not much larger than a stove pipe—and very high.

A PRIMITIVE TRACK.

The engine was sent to this place by canal, arriving here on the 23d of July, 1829. Everything was not in readiness for the trial trip until August 8. Mr. Allen himself set the engine up, and it was put on the "tracks" at the company's dock. The primitive railroad track at that time consisted of hemlock rails, eight by ten inches in thickness, placed four feet ten inches apart, and spiked to hemlock ties, which were laid upon the ground with a space of ten feet between them. Ballasting and grading were unheard of. The timber had not been well seasoned, and, having been laid in summer, the rails were considerably bent and twisted before the eventful day of the trial trip arrived. There was another drawback. After leaving the coal docks the railroad turned westward by a curve of threatening radius, and crossed the Lackawaxen River, on a slight hemlock trestle, 120 feet above the bed of the stream. The locomotive was found to weigh seven tons instead of four, as the contract stipulated. The impression then became general that the machine was too heavy to be borne over the trestle, and Mr. Allen, who had taken his place at the throttle to direct the movements of the first steam locomotive in the world, was earnestly importuned by many prominent citizens not to attempt the trial. The pride, however, of being the first engineer who pulled the throttle of a steam locomotive overpowered his sense of danger, and he declared he would make the trip, let the consequences be what they might.

In those days Honesdale—now the wealthiest borough in the State—had but a few hundred inhabitants, having been founded but three years previously; but every inhabitant was out in holiday garb on the 8th of August, 1829, to see the trial trip of the "Stourbridge Lion," as the engine was called. It derived its name from the place where it was made and from a fierce lion's head which was painted in red on the front of the boiler. The day was one long to be remembered. All the farmers within a radius of forty miles came to town, and an old Queen Anne cannon was brought from New York for the occasion. After firing up the locomotive, Mr. Allen ran it backward and forward for a few feet on the coal docks, and after inviting some friends to accompany him, he shouted "good-bye" to the crowd, and pulling the throttle valve wide open, the engine went dashing away around the abrupt curve and across the shaking trestle at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The locomotive was run for several miles up the track, after which Mr. Allen ran the machine back to Honesdale, where he was greeted with applause and the booming of the cannon.

After the trial trip the engine was attached to trains of coal cars, and handled them very satisfactorily. The railroad, however, was soon found to be of too slight construction to permit of further use of the engine, and the straitened financial condition of the company at that time made it impossible to purchase iron rails, so the "Stourbridge Lion" was put in a shanty on the dock, where it remained for years a prey to rust and decay. Its boiler was finally taken to Carbondale, where it was used for a long time in a foundry. The rest of the machine was sold for old iron, and hacked to pieces by relic hunters. The other two locomotives were never used, nor were they even put together.

Horatio Allen, the pioneer engineer, is still alive, hale and hearty, although he is eighty-four years old, and during a recent visit to this place he narrated the incidents of the eventful trip with great gusto.—[Honesdale letter to Philadelphia Press.

The Fashions.

FOR THE LADIES.

Lenten lilies, mingled with delicate fern fronds, constitute the most correct corsage bouquet of the present season.

Golden brown and ficelle gray are beautifully combined in new dress goods of cloth and flannel, of exquisitely fine texture.

Among other novel dress fabrics is a material known as radamis, a material slightly figured on one side and plain on the other—something like a fine tricot, but not limp. These goods are to be made up very plainly, with slight trimmings of velvet upon the tunic and bodice only.

There is a great improvement in the manufacture of serges this season. Instead of the plain, unpatterned surfaces we have been long familiar with, this useful and economical material can now be purchased flecked with colors, and even decided patterns are sometimes woven into it.

A Parisian bonnet, one of several models exhibited by a French milliner, is made of primrose-colored crepe and myrtle-green velvet. The brim is edged with three rows of iridescent beads, their smooth satin-like surfaces reflecting the delicate lights of pale green, primrose, and pearl color. Upon the left side of the bonnet is set a cluster of soft myrtle-green feathers. The strings are of myrtle-green velvet, lined with primrose satin.

Long pelisses for early spring wear are made up of a rich looking texture, resembling in pattern and coloring the very ancient Bagdad shawls—tiny palm patterns, in scarlet and gold; or of vermillion and black, with dashes of pale yellow. These pelisses are simply lined with dark green silk, and have a plush bordering around the edges about six inches deep. The sleeves are in pagoda style, deeply curved and extremely graceful in shape.

Linen collars and cuffs of the shape known as the "squire," are seen on many trimly cut cashmere home dresses. They look both neat and natty. Another fashion in lingerie is a trim up-right collar about an inch and a half in height, to which are gathered on the lower edge two ruffles of lace, one much deeper than the other. This collar is of course worn outside the dress, and fastens in front with connecting links or with a ring, into which is set a brilliant jewel of some kind.

All the spring woollen materials are very soft and supple, draping gracefully, and light in weight. The principal colors are dahlia, fawn color, Russian green, dark royal blue, and seal and golden brown. Many of the designs are in large checks of two shades, usually dark grounds with lighter hair lines intersecting, or with pointelles of bright color at unequal distances. The costumes composed of these tissues are simple in style, many having the skirt plaited at full length, and a tunic lined with plain surah of bright shade of capucine grenet or old gold merveilleux. Velvet or velveteen of the best quality, are very fashionably employed with woollen materials, either in large portions like bodice panels, and wide revers, or as crossway bands, collars, cuffs, and pelerine.

A very stylish dress for a young girl is made of cream-colored aud claret-checked tweed, trimmed with claret-colored plush. The whole of the underskirt is laid in panels about a quarter of a yard in width, with a band of plush placed down the centre of each. The paniers and sash drapery are of tweed, finished with bands of plush. The skirts are attached to a jersey bodice of claret stockinet, or, if preferred, a jersey-shaped bodice may be made of the cream and claret check. The bottom of the bodice is then cut quite short, and finished by cutting the edges into square tabs, which reach from the waist down, and are lined with plush. The cuffs are made to match. The bodice is closed by a silk cord, which is wound from side to side around tiny gold and ruby enamel buttons. This cord also outlines the edges of the tabs.

For home toilets for middle-aged ladies are shown some very serviceable and lady-like robes, made of limousines, vigognes, and cashmeres, both of French and Ur.nritzer make, in dark plum color, garnet, myrtle green, invisible blue, and black. Some of these dresses are in princess style, with two very small plaited ruffles bordering the edge of the skirt. The bodice portion is cut tailor fashion, and fits perfectly. The collars and cuffs are braided, embroidered, or finished with a double row of satin piping the shade of the dress. Around the waist is a heavy cord and tassel, knotted closely, and falling low on the left side. More elaborate models are made in Watteau style; one, for example, of finest black cashmere, having a fringed ruching around the foot of the skirt. Below the hips is a panier draping, curved gracefully to the back, and disappearing underneath the wide Watteau plait which falls from the shoulders. These paniers are edged with black Spanish lace, the same trimming also being arranged in cascades from the throat to where the paniers begin, several inches below the waist line in front.

Dress skirts have obtained greater importance since they are less hidden by overy-drapery. The tunic or scarf is shorter than it has been worn of late, covering only a portion of the underskirt, which is now plaited or adorned with shell plaitings, ruches, and narrow ruffles Of course, in very rich materials like brocades, velvets, embossed satins, and damask broches, the skirts are perfectly plain, as a trimming to these would be out of taste and superfluous. These skirts are still the height of style, and the only manner of extra adornment allowable is the full ruching around the foot of the skirt. A simpler toilet still is one of brocade, boredred with a ruching of fringed-out faille. A flat scarf drapery of cashmere crosses the skirt in front, and is caught up in high, full loopings in the back. The cuirass corsage has a "casement" opening, with half-long sleeves turned back with cuffs of brocade. This toilet in cream-white is very becoming and appropriate for a dinner-party dress. The most extravagant of these plain skirts is worn by a well-known leader of society in this city. It is made of sealskin of the costliest kind, with a corsage of cream-colored kid, embroidered in seal-brown silk in a small, compact pattern of vines and leaves. A sealskin paletot to toque complete the toilet. The long kid gloves, reaching half-way up the arm, are of kid matching that of the corsage, also embroidered with seal-brown silk.

THE ABBOT JOACHIM.

My work is finished; I am strong
In faith, and hope, and charity;
For I have written the things I see,
The things that have been and shall be,
Conscious of right, nor fearing wrong;
Because I am in love with Love,
And the sole thing I hate is Hate;
For Hate is death; and Love is life,
A peace, a spendor from above;
And Hate, a never ending strife,
A smoke, a blackness from the abyss
Where unclean spirits coil and hiss!
Love is the Holy Ghost within;
Hate the unpardonable sin!
Who preaches otherwise than this
Betrays his Master with a kiss.

—[Longfellow.

WIVES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

There is much laughter here, writes a London correspondent, at the simultaneous absence of the liberal and conservative leaders, who happen at the same time to be the two "most married men" of this nationality. Mrs. Gladstone who is one of the best and kindest women in the world, has the unhappy knack of dressing herself abominably, and committing the still greater sin of excusing her eccentric costume. I shall never forget her appearance in sky blue silk at the wedding of the Duke of Albany. On ordinary occasions she is clad in rusty black silk, well worn, and with a draggled look about the petticoat, which barely conceals a pair of shapeless boots actually down at heel. Her gloves match the boots and she has been heard to exult in a well-mended pair for the reason that the money which would have bought new ones was better applied for the succor of the poor and needy. This union of asceticism, and high church principles with advanced liberal, almost communistic political views, is a remarkable characteristic of the whole family of the premier. Lady Salisbury, although a strictly religious woman, is not ascetic in matters of costume, and dresses richly, albeit tastelessly. She is a remarkable woman, nevertheless, this daughter of the last Baron Alderson, for she rules all around her absolutely and is the queen of Hertfordshire, without any sister near the throne to dispute the allegiance of her vassals. Lord Beaconsfield had, as everybody knows a wife who worshipped him and made his fortune, but who was remarkable neither for beauty, nor culture, nor refinement. Lady Sherbrooke, again, who has made "Bob Lowe," an admirable wife, is a very clever woman "who paints in water colors," but hardly merits the concluding eulogium upon the gifted Irish lady, "of such is the kingdom of heaven." She is very agreeable in the society of persons like the writer, but is hated by her own sex with exceeding great and bitter hatred. Why, I cannot imagine, for the only fault I find with her, is the *bizarrerie* of her costume, which is very staring. Lord Sherbrooke in his venerable Inverness cape, and his wife in her indescribable raiment make a pair. Statesmen's wives certainly are not at once the most brilliant and beautiful of their sex. The poor Empress Eugenie was undoubtedly handsome once, but a silly devotee: her husband's by a contradiction— in terms —evil genius, and ultimately the cause of his ruin. In our present cabinet two of the youngest members, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain are widowers, and beyond Mr. Gladstone the wives of the others are not remarkable—saving two. Lady Derby, who was the widow of the late Marquis of Salisbury, can give the premier's wife several points in general dowdiness of attire. In fact she and her husband make as uncouth looking a couple as could be found in England. The remaining lady is the magnificent exception. Lady Spencer, wife of the former president of the council and present lord lieutenant of Ireland, is a celebrated beauty, one of the lovely Seymour's famous for the short upper lip, known as the *arc de Cupidon*. So beautiful was she that when Lord Spencer went to Ireland with her, several years ago, they were nicknamed "beauty and the beast." So there is one superbly handsome wife among those of our statesmen — that is if Lord Spencer be one of them.

HE KNOWS.

The temple that I frequent most,
Has, for its domo, the turquoise sky,
On unseen pillars lifted up.
I sell my holy rosary
Strung with His Names, nor count it lost,
So that it gains enough to buy
The Wine that fills Creation's Cup.

I turn (such might to me belongs)
Austerest prayers to sweetest songs;
I make (such spells I cast around)
The whole wide world enchanted ground.
Wisdom Supreme! The Earth is Thine—
The Cup, whereof Thou art the Wine—
The light, the shade that ebbs and flows,
Whatever comes, whatever goes—
All things begin and end in Thee.
Whence leads the path of destiny?
I know not. But He knows—He knows!

—[Richard Henry Stoddard in Independent.

Anecdotes.

☞ We lately heard of a house-maid who, about to leave a family unexpectedly, and urged to give a reason for it, simply said: "I can't stay, the young ladies speak such bad grammar."

☞ "What makes the milk so warm?" the milkman was asked, when he brought the can to the door one morning. "Please, mum," he answered, "the pump-handle's broke, and missus took the water from the boiler."

☞ "Yes," said the tidy housekeeper, meditatively, "I think I will have to put some ashes on the pavement. Half a dozen people have broken their legs there this month, and to-day I came very near slipping down and spilling a whole dozen of eggs."—[Philadelphia News.

☞ George Selwyn was one day traveling by coach, when a persistent stranger kept annoying him by polite questions. "How are you now, sir?" was the inquiry at brief intervals. At length Selwyn, in order to reply at once for all, said: "Sir, I am very well, and I intend to remain so all the rest of the journey."

☞ A story is told of a woman in the rural districts who wanted to keep up appearances and who was often thwarted in this by her innocent and matter-of-fact daughter. One day when a visitor was present at the table, the hostess said to her daughter, "Where are all our knives?" "Here they are, both of them," was the astounding reply.

☞ "Didn't I tell you I wanted those boots for the grand reception last night?" he indignantly demaded of the placid shoemaker. "I pelief you didt." "And didn't you promise to have them done?" "I oxpect so." "Then why didn't you?" "Because I vhas bresent at dot grand reception myself! How can I make some boots und swell aroundt at grand receptions, too."

☞ "That fellow had a monstrous foot, the biggest I ever saw." "How large?" asked the General. "Give us some idea of its size?" "I don't know that I can, but I tell you what's a fact. His foot was so big that—well, you have heard the old story of the fellow who used the forks of the road for a boot-jack?" "Yes." "Well, Nick tried it, and split the road so far that the geography of the neighborhood was changed."

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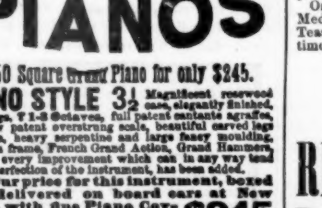

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We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

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Chronic Skin Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions on the Face, Boils, Old Sores, Caries of the Bone, Humors of the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The WASTES OF THE BODY ARE STOPPED, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLA will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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